"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain Saturday, colder at night; Sunday, local rains or snows; colder; southwesterly to variable winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,083. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

POINCARE CHOSEN FRENCH PRESIDENT

Election of "People's Candidate" on Second Ballot Stirs Paris to Delirium.

CROWDS PARADE STREETS

Turbulent Scenes and Sensational Stories Enlivened Balloting at Versailles.

POINCARE WAS NEAR A DUEL

Demanded an Explanation from Clemenceau, Who Was Jeered by Throng on Leaving Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Raymond Poincaré, Premier of the Cabinet, was to-day elected President of the French Republic on the second ballot, receiving 483 votes out of a total of 848, while his nearest opponent, Jules Pams, recently Minister of Agriculture, had 296 votes.

The scenes which accompanied the election were among the most turbulent in the history of Presidential elections in the Third Republic. The contest excited more interest than any election since that in which Sadi Carnot defeated Jules Ferry.

Within the palace at Versailles excitement ran at the highest pitch. Reports that a duel was imminent between Poincaré and Clemenceau caused one sensation, while another was caused by news of the arrest of a madman, armed with a heavy revolver. It took some time before these reports were reduced to the right proportions.

The morning broke dull and hazy, but before noon the sun emerged from the clouds and the city of kings assumed an aspect of animated splendor. Along the streets and broad avenues leading to the historic palace troops marched to their positions before and around the palace. No fewer than 4,000 soldiers were on duty on the Place d'Armes and vicinity, and the barracks were so crowded that 1,200 gendarmes were billeted on the local inhabitants.

The number of legislators who took part in to-day's voting in the National Assembly was 873, a larger number than in any previous election. Just after 1 o'clock M. Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, mounted the tribune amid the cheers of those present, who filled every available corner, the galleries being largely occupied by women. M. Dubost had been a candidate for the succession to President Faillères, but yesterday he withdrew and he presided to-day at the election of the new President.

Bonapartist Makes Protest.

He began by reading the rules of procedure. When he declared the National Assembly open he was interrupted by a Bonapartist Deputy, the Marquis de Dion, who shouted from the floor of the house:

"I and my friends protest against the method of this election. It is an infringement on universal suffrage. It is the people who should name the President of the republic."

M. Dubost asked the Assembly to take no notice of such interruptions.

The voting was in alphabetical order, beginning with a letter chosen by lot. The first letter taken out of the urn was T, and the tellers thereupon summoned Deputy Tarade to the voting tribune. When M. Vaillant, candidate of the Socialist Party, walked up the steps he received an ovation from his supporters. When M. Pams appeared there were loud cheers from the left, but when Premier Poincaré recorded his vote applause rang out from every part of the building.

The two oldest Senators were in such feeble condition of health that they were unable to mount the steps and an official took their ballots for them.

The crowd awaiting the result outside, and exchanging opinions, was excited at learning that a madman had been arrested in the Avenue de Paris with a revolver in his hand. He was talking in a loud voice and asserting that the President of the republic could not be elected before he had obtained recognition of his rights. His arrest speedily followed.

Rumor of Poincare Duel.

Hardly had these incidents been dismissed when a newspaper man came rushing into the lobby shouting that Poincaré had challenged ex-Premier Clemenceau to a duel, the reason given being that the Premier had received an insulting letter from Clemenceau. He had, it was stated, called Clemenceau out. The names of the Premier's seconds were given as M. Briand, Minister of Justice, and M. Klotz, Minister of Finance.

M. Briand, when questioned, said that the whole thing was a misunderstanding. Poincaré had received a letter from Clemenceau, couched in somewhat violent terms, concerning the Premier's reply to the delegation which waited on him last evening and asked him to withdraw his candidacy. He had consequently requested his colleagues to ask Clemenceau for an explanation, that was all.

It was stated afterward that Clem-

Continued on Page 4.

NEW GAS DISCOVERED.

Sir Joseph Thomson Isolates a Form of Hydrogen in Metals.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Sir Joseph Thomson, F. R. S., Director of the famous Cavendish laboratories at Cambridge, made the announcement to-night at the Royal Institution that he had discovered a new gas. It holds the same relationship to hydrogen that ozone does to oxygen, which means its chemical formula is H_3.

Though he has been working on the subject for over two months, the professor managed to obtain rather less than a cubic millimeter of the gas—a volume about the size of a mustard seed, if gas can be measured in such terms. He found this curious form of hydrogen hidden away in metals, especially iron, zinc, copper, and lead. They seem to dissolve it as a cup of tea dissolves sugar; but they are chary about giving it up. How they manage to get it no one knows, but every attempt to form it artificially has failed.

Sir Joseph tried to find it in freshly made lead. He tried to force ordinary hydrogen into it, but it did not change its properties. When, by his own electrical method of cathode ray bombardment, he drove the gas out again, it was merely the hydrogen gas that he started with.

He took a meteorite and placed it inside of one of his cathode tubes and found in it a more or less plentiful supply of the new gas. The largest quantities, however, were obtained from a piece of lead taken from the roof of Trinity Chapel at Cambridge, which is known to have been exposed to the air for at least 200 years.

The professor has definitely marked down his new gas as having the molecular weight 3. Its properties are astounding—"as elusive as the sea serpent"—Sir Joseph called them. It is not like ozone, for it is much less active than hydrogen. It will not explode when mixed with air or even oxygen.

"I should have expected it to be a kind of superfluorine," he said, "but it had no action on the glass in which it was imprisoned. Sir James Dewar, however, informs me that fluorine can be kept quite well in glass vessels as long as moisture is absent, which shows what wrong impressions one may form from text books of chemistry."

FAMILY TAKES PASTEUR CURE

Mrs. Wood, Her Three Children and Nurse Exposed to Rabid Terrier.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 17.—To protect themselves from hydrophobia, Mrs. Arthur King Wood of Ardsley Park, her three children, Richard, Dudley, and Barbara, and the children's nurse, Henrietta Davis, will begin a course of treatment to last eighteen days at the Pasteur Institute to-morrow. Mrs. Wood's Scotch terrier bit the nurse after having acted strangely for several days.

The dog showed symptoms of viciousness on Sunday, and on Monday it got into three fights. Mrs. Wood dragged her dog from the others, and in doing so got blood on her hands. She then put a muzzle on the dog.

In the afternoon her son, Richard, not knowing of the dog's state, took off the muzzle, and the animal attacked him, but he was saved by the nurse, who was bitten in going to his aid. The dog was captured and kept in the house. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Wood took it out in the yard and tied it there. In five minutes it had broken lose and torn off its muzzle.

Mrs. Wood ran into the house and called the police of Irvington and Dobbs Ferry on the telephone, and told them that her dog was mad and was loose in the neighborhood. The dog bit the dogs of many nighbors, and then started south through Dobbs Ferry. That afternoon Mrs. Wood received a telegram saying that her dog was in the power house at Glenwood. On Wednesday morning her father-in-law went to the power house and found the dog dead. Examination showed it had rabies.

To prevent any further trouble, Mrs. Wood had her pet cat drowned this morning. Anson Flower Robinson had his valuable Irish terrier shot to-day, and Mrs. William F. Judson, whose dog was bitten by the Wood dog, telephoned to the Irvington police, and Policeman McColl shot it this afternoon. F. F. Hill poisoned three of his dogs. Bernard Huston is afraid his dog was attacked, and it is reported that two dogs owned by Charles Wood of the Irvington Bank were bitten.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUES HER.

Jewish Writers' Strike Leaves Heroine Locked in Room with Him.

Despite the strike of Newspaper Writers' Union No. 4, all the Jewish newspapers in the city were published yesterday. But there was desolation among the readers just the same, for the fiction stories which have been features of Jewish journalism were discontinued. The authors are numbered among the strikers.

The Warheit had no installment of either "The Gangsters" or "The Bartered Orphan." The latter is a story of injured virtue, base villainy, love, and honor, and it is to be supposed that love and virtue triumph at last. However, A. M. Rubin, when he went on strike, left Lena, the heroine, locked in a room with the villain, and there is no telling now how long Lena will have to stay there. It is something the east side wants settled, and it's liable to have something to do with a settlement of the strike.

The Forward writers returned to work after Max Pine had assured them that the Forward Association would meet on Sunday and consider recognition of the union. Pine is at the head of a Socialist company which controls The Forward. He had been so busy on the men's garment workers' strike that he didn't know there was one on his own paper.

Louis Zeitner, who writes for Jewish papers and sends tips to other papers, and who is known as "Wireless Louis," was much disturbed by the strike. Not until yesterday was his mind relieved. Then he thought of the remedy, and hurriedly sent out notices that only the Yiddish and not his business was on strike.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY.
Invaluable, in evenness of age, richness, smoothness, qualities—is Antediluvian.
—Adv.

SERBS ARE KILLING MOSLEM THOUSANDS

Correspondents in War Zone Say Whole Villages Are Being Wiped Out.

POWERS ASKED TO INTERFERE

Vienna Reichspost Confirms Report—Men, Women, and Children Said to Have Been Slaughtered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Marmaduke Pickthall, who before he began writing novels passed several years in Oriental countries and knows European Turkey particularly well, writes to The Times:

"From information which reached myself and others, it seems certain that an organized and cruel slaughter of non-combatants—men, women, and children—among the Mohammedans of Macedonia has been going on for weeks past and is still in progress, the object being nothing less than their extermination. The victims, including fugitives, are said already greatly to exceed half a million. In fact, if my information is correct—and I have every reason to believe it so—the most awful massacre of modern times is being perpetrated in the name of Christianity.

"I should be the last to expect humanity in Eastern warfare, but this thing is not warfare; it is butchery of the Mussulmans of Macedonia, who represent 60 per cent. of the population."

A similar appeal has been addressed to the heads of other powers. The Vienna Reichspost, which for some time past has been printing accounts of alleged atrocities by Servian troops, yesterday published an article from a correspondent, who says he personally witnessed many incidents described and had others authenticated by trustworthy persons.

"We make an appeal to the heart of Europe," says the Reichspost, "to arouse her conscience; for in her history there is no chapter since long bygone days which narrates such inhuman atrocities as were perpetrated after the occupation of Albania by the Serbs, while so much innocent blood has seldom flowed. We do not demand belief, but ask that Europe dispatch a commission to convince herself what is happening in Albania."

The Reichspost's correspondent continues:

"What were the numbers of the Mohammedan population in the conquered territory two months ago, and what to-day?

"What were the tortures which had been inflicted upon the wretched creatures, men, and women, who were pitilessly hunted down?

"What is the military status of the Bulgarian komitajis? Is it not the same as that of the Turkish bashi-bazouks, about whose doings there has been such an outcry in the past? Have the Bulgarian authorities hanged one of them?

"What has been the rôle of the Bulgarian and Servian regulars?"

"These and other questions, e. g., the torture of the Jews, call aloud for an international investigation. The honor of Christendom and civilization alike demand a full inquiry."

The appeal is addressed to King George by a number of Turkish Senators, who assert that despite the armistice the massacre of Mohammedans in the provinces occupied by the Balkan allies has continued in the last month.

"In the districts where the war has ceased the bands continue to act," says the appeal, "and the object is extermination."

"In a chasm among the rocks behind the fortress at Uskub there lie to-day the corpses of more than 100 Albanians from villages which were destroyed by fire, and in the gorge of Vistala Voda there are about 80 dead bodies. Of 132 wounded Albanians who were sent to the hospital at Uskub 100 died as the result of insufficient food. They were actually allowed to starve.

"The Serbs killed harmless Albanians who were crossing the bridge over the Vardar before my eyes. As it was difficult to dig graves for the murdered corpses, the ground being frozen, they flung them into cisterns near Uskub. Thirty-eight cisterns are filled with corpses.

"As I have a perfect command of the Servian language the Servian officers and soldiers often took me for a fellow-countryman. A Servian soldier told me how an Albanian village near Kumanovo was stormed and many villagers who were unable to flee hid themselves in the attics of the houses.

"'We smoked them out,' he said, 'and when the huts burned they came down screaming, weeping, and begging for mercy, like moles from their underground tunnels. We shut the doors upon them. Only with the children did we spare our bullets and bayonets. We devastated the village because shots were fired from a house with a white flag.'

"The military authorities took no steps to prevent these atrocities. At Kalkandele eighty-five Albanians were killed just as they stood without making resistance. Their houses were burned down, and the village plundered. The treatment of women and girls, even children of 12 years of age, was beyond description, and perhaps it was the height of cruelty that soldiers with revolvers in hand forced fathers and

Continued on Page 2.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS on "HOW I BEGAN."

This second of a series of articles on the careers of famous living writers, contributed by H. G. Wells, G. K. Chesterton, Katharine Tynan, Bart Kennedy, Edward Thomas and others, will appear in to-morrow's **Times.** Besides this essay by the famous poet and dramatist, there will be articles by P. P. Howe on "Shaw and Laughter," by Floryan Sobieniowski, the well-known Polish writer, on "The Genius of Stanislaw Wyspianski," and by George Sylvester Viereck on "Udo Brachvogel." All in **The Book Review** of

To-morrow's Sunday Times.

STIMSON DRAWS LINE OF PIER EXTENSION

Won't Permit Narrowing of Hudson River Channel at the Chelsea Docks.

GAYNOR AT THE CONFERENCE

Bigger Ships Coming, He Says, and Must Be Provided For—May Develop Lower Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary of War Stimson and Mayor Gaynor of New York came to an agreement this afternoon in regard to the pier headline of lower New York Harbor. The Secretary will approve the extension proposed by drawing a line from the Battery to the permanent head of the Chelsea Piers. But he distinctly declared that he would not "tie the hands of his successor" by any action which would make permanent the temporary extension of the Chelsea Piers authorized last year by Joseph M. Dickinson, then Secretary of War, or that would extend the period of two years named by Secretary Dickinson in making the order for temporary extension.

Mayor Gaynor repeatedly suggested that until the new dock policy of the City of New York could be inaugurated, and the work of harbor development be begun, the temporary extension of the Chelsea pier heads ought to remain. Just as often Secretary Stimson politely protested that he could not bring himself to take any action that would make the present temporary line permanent, or even to extend the time in which the steamship companies, when they asked the extension, agreed to provide for the large steamships of the Titanic and Olympic class.

When Secretary Stimson finally said plainly what he was willing to do, and reserved action on the Chelsea Pier extension, Mayor Gaynor remarked:

"Well, you can't cut off the end of the ships, and they will come there and we must receive them. So it looks as if we simply must have that extension. I should like to have the assurance that it would remain during the life of the leases for those piers. By that time the pier improvements under the declared policy of the city government of New York would have been constructed, and the Chelsea piers would have become secondary piers, and would have no prominence in the problem."

Referring to the Sulzer bill for the extension of pier head lines, the Mayor said: "We never instigated that; nor do we ask it."

Besides Mayor Gaynor, there were present Commodore R. A. C. Smith, Chairman of the New York State Port Commission; Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins of New York; W. F. Cresson, Deputy Dock Commissioner; Ernest J. Heppenheimer, President of the New Jersey Dock Commission, and Richard C. Jenkinson and J. Spencer Smith, members of the New Jersey Dock Commission.

The New Jersey side of the harbor was taken up first, and Commissioner Jenkinson gave a brief statement of the necessity of better docking facilities for the Hamburg-American and other lines at Hoboken.

Commissioner Jenkinson explained how the New Jersey Commission had gone over the dock problem on the Jersey side of the river. He advocated the lengthening of the piers at Castle Point. The biggest vessel that now uses those piers is 786 feet long, but the Holland Company has a steamship building that will be 1,000 feet long and plans for another of even greater length.

Mr. Stimson emphatically resisted the argument for narrowing the Hudson River at that point. He pointed out that it was already the narrowest place in the river at New York.

Col. Black said that the Harbor Board had taken measurements at Castle Point, Fifty-second Street, and Barclay Street. At Castle Point the depth of channel had been appreciably increased by narrowing the channel, and the current there was now at the rate of 4.8 miles per hour. At Fifty-second Street the depth had also been increased, and the current had been increased from 2½ miles ten years ago to 4.1 miles an hour.

Secretary Stimson said plainly that he objected to extending the line out at Cable Point, but straightening the pier head line from that point southward, as proposed, would give the Hamburg-American Company all that it asked.

The whole matter, according to Secretary Stimson, resolved itself into a single question, and that was whether it would not be shortsighted to permit the narrowing of the river at the Chelsea Pier when within a few years there would be abundant dock room in the improvement of the upper stretch of the river at Desbrosses Street and Forty-fourth Street. He again objected to taking action to give any permanence to the extension granted by Secretary Dickinson.

Mr. Stimson asked that he should have a declaration by the City Council of New York in the form of a resolution declaring the policy of the city in the matter. At Col. Roessel's suggestion, it was agreed that the resolution should name a time within which the work of the building of the new piers should be begun and be completed. It was suggested that one pier be completed within two years, another within three years, and a third within four years. To this Mayor Gaynor assented, and assured the Secretary of War that he would be responsible for the passage of such a resolution as was desired. He said that after certain preliminary had been had the city would have upward of $70,000,000 available, and $30,000,000 of this amount could be spent on the docks.

The Mayor stood his ground tenaciously in regard to the temporary extension of the Chelsea Piers, and insisted that the Secretary could not cut anything off the strips that they would come, and New York must receive them.

WHITRIDGE RAISES PAY OF NON-STRIKERS

But Yonkers Motormen and Conductors Who Fought Him Must Wait Till June 1.

DOCKED FOR "VACATION"

Advances Are Due to the Prosperous Year Third Avenue Lines Have Enjoyed, President Says.

President Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railway Company, in a letter addressed "To the Employes of the Third Avenue System," announced yesterday increases in wages of motormen and conductors of from one to three cents an hour, depending upon length of service with the company. The increases will be received by employes of all branches of the system, beginning March 1, except in the case of the Yonkers Railroad Company, where the men on strike from the first of the year to last Wednesday will not receive the added pay until June 1. In reference to this difference which is to be made in the case of the Yonkers men, Mr. Whitridge's letter said:

The men have not been at work for a couple of weeks, and the company has suffered some loss because of their little vacation for which it must in part be recouped.

The increases are due to the prosperous year enjoyed by the company, according to Mr. Whitridge's letter, and to his desire to allow the men to participate in such prosperity. Here is a schedule of the wage increases as arranged by Mr. Whitridge:

Third Avenue Railway Company, Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, and the Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company—Conductors: First year, 24 cents an hour; second year, 25 cents an hour; third and fourth years, 26 cents an hour; fifth year, 27 cents an hour. Motormen: First year, 25 cents an hour; second year, 26 cents an hour; third and fourth years, 27 cents an hour; fifth year, 28½ cents an hour. On storage battery lines the rate will be: Conductors, 25 cents an hour; motormen, 28 cents an hour.

Union Railway Company, including the New York City Interborough Railway Company and the Southern Boulevard Railway Company—Conductors and motormen: First year, 24 cents an hour, and second year, 27 cents an hour.

Westchester Electric Railroad Company, including the New York, Westchester & Connecticut Traction Company—Conductors and motormen: First year, 24 cents an hour; second year, 27 cents an hour.

Yonkers Railroad Company—Conductors and motormen: First year, 24 cents an hour; second year, 27 cents an hour.

Receipts on all but two of the lines of the system increased in the last year, according to the President's letter, which continues:

"I realize that a part of that increase is due to the care and general conduct of those who run the cars. I also realize that the future of the property depends largely upon the cars, courtesy, and the attention of those employes. I desire the men to know that those qualities are appreciated by the company, and I think it just, as the increase has resulted in part from their conduct, that this recognition by the company should take the form of an increase in wages so that the men may realize that when the company prospers they shall participate in its prosperity."

In concluding his notice Mr. Whitridge told the men that he had been in negotiation with several insurance companies and hoped to be able to procure $1,000 insurance for each man who might want it at a reasonable rate. At present members of the Third Avenue Benefit Association are insured for $250 and Mr. Whitridge proposed that instead of having this insurance the association should pay part of the premiums on $1,000 of insurance and the insured agree to pay the rest of the premiums himself.

AWAIT SUYDAM WEDDING.

Friends in Sayville Look for News of His Marriage to Miss Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 17.—Walter L. Suydam, Jr., is soon to marry Miss Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Joseph Wood, an attorney of Sayville, according to a report here to-night. Mr. Suydam, it was learned, had gone by automobile to Wilmington, Del., with Mrs. Wood and her daughters Elizabeth and Ellen to visit relatives of Mrs. Wood in that city. Rumor had it that Mr. Suydam and Miss Wood planned to marry before their return.

There was no one at the home of Mr. Suydam at Blue Point, L. I., to-night, and Mr. Wood could not be reached at his house. Friends of the family, however, said the announcement of the engagement had been made last Summer, and that news of the marriage at any time would create no surprise.

Mr. Suydam's wife, Mrs. Louise White Suydam, ran away in the Autumn of 1911 with Frederick Noble, a plumber's assistant. They came to this city and made their home at the Regina apartments, 82 West Twelfth Street. Mr. Suydam obtained a divorce and on Jan. 9, 1912 Noble and Mrs. Suydam were married. On Feb. 19 of that year, Noble and his wife committed suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—Neither Mr. Suydam nor Miss Wood could be found here to-night. No marriage license has yet been issued to them.

BLEASE WARNS OF KILLING.

Tells Legislature Politicians May Retaliate on Editors.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—Gov. Cole L. Blease warned the General Assembly to-day in a message, "transmitting certain facts in reference to conduct of newspapers, Senator B. R. Tillman, and W. E. Gonzales, and urging restrictions upon newspapers," that unless the "restriction" was imposed, some newspaper man was likely to be killed, and "upon your heads will be the blood of that man."

All through the long message the Governor emphasized the danger that politicians vilified by newspapers would shed the offending editor's blood because the law gives no redress. If a man so vilified "defends his honor with blood," asks the Governor, "who blames him? Certainly not a Lexington jury."

His reference to the Lexington jury refers to the trial of Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman, who killed N. G. Gonzales, editor of The Columbia State, because of editorial criticism, but was found not guilty of murder. The Governor refers to this case several times in his attack on W. E. Gonzales, now editor of The State and a brother of the man who was killed.

His complaint is that he could not get newspapers in the State to publish matters favorable to him.

PRINCE ALBERT ABOARD SHIP.

King's Second Son Starts To-day on West Indian Cruise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Prince Albert, King George's second son, to-day joined the cadet training ship Cumberland, which to-morrow sails for a six months' cruise, which will include the West Indian islands.

New York is not on the itinerary as at present arranged.

HURTING HIS OWN INDUSTRY.

Burglar Gets Patent for an Infallible Burglar Alarm.

William Cornell, a burglar who is in the Tombs after an attempt at escape as he was being led across the Bridge of Sighs last Tuesday, got a letter yesterday from a firm of Washington patent lawyers notifying him that a burglar alarm which he invented had been approved, and that he would receive a patent shortly. Cornell invented the device while he was serving a sentence for burglary in Dannemora in 1907.

Cornell is 54 years old, and has spent twenty-eight years in prison. He says his alarm will prevent burglaries, and that even he himself could not enter a house equipped with his invention. It is simple, consisting of a device which causes a powerful electric gong to ring if a door or window equipped with it is disturbed.

FINDS $600 DEAR FOR A DEER.

Wealthy Churchman Fined for Close Season Hunting.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 17.—The highest price for deer meat ever paid in Atlantic County was exacted from James Henry Mason, millionaire realty broker and Deacon of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, this afternoon, when he and his two sons, Harry and George, were fined a total of $600.

When faced by the Warden, who found a pool of blood and deer hair on the cellar floor of Mason's home, the Deacon said:

"It was caused by the killing of chickens."

A minute later the carcass was discovered.

PASTOR EATS 32 PANCAKES.

Satisfies Appetite, Wins Contest, and Adds $25 to Church Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 17.—The Rev. Harold Paul Sloan, pastor of the Fitney Methodist Church, beat Mrs. Charles Hammel, President of the Ladies' Aid Society, as a devourer of pancakes at the pancake supper held this evening in the church hall. There were many entrants for the honor of having the greatest pancake appetite, but many of them quit early.

Mrs. Hammel ate thirty-one cakes and then announced that she was finished. The pastor managed to get outside of thirty-two. More than $25 was added to the building fund of the church as a result of the contest.

ROCKEFELLER HAS OUTING.

Spends Much Time in Wheel Chair at Palm Beach—Talks, Though Hoarse.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller and William G. Rockefeller, their son, spent a pleasant day, most of it in wheel chairs. Soon after breakfast they left the Royal Poinciana, where they are staying, in three single chairs, which negroes pushed for miles along the edge of Lake Worth.

Mr. Rockefeller was much interested in the tropical plants, and talked freely about them with his driver, though his voice was hoarse and he spoke in low tones. He has no difficulty in making himself understood by those near him.

WOMEN MUST HIKE OR PAY.

Ultimatum of Gen. Rosalie Jones to Wealthy Suffragists.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The suffragists have hit upon a new plan to prevent their march upon Washington from being a fizzle. Instead of their call for volunteers being discretionary, it is practically mandatory. Those of the ardent suffragists who talk loud and do little are to be permitted to purchase immunity from the long hike from New York to Washington only by hiring a substitute and paying her expenses.

Mrs. Travis Cochran, a wealthy woman of this city, who is interested in "the cause," is responsible for the idea. She informed Gen. Rosalie Jones that she could not "hike," "but," she said, "I will pay the expenses of a substitute."

"Fine," remarked Gen. Jones, "that is a real idea. We will levy upon the comfortably situated woman of the organization to do likewise. We will have a real army."

So the conscription has started. Mrs. B. W. Kulen of this city and Mrs. Rebecca Linton, 70 years old, have added their names to the roll of Philadelphians who will join the army when it passes through Philadelphia. Dr. Ernest J. Stevens also will join in the march.

RAID WOMEN'S POKER DEN.

Police Break Up Fashionable Game in 92d Street Apartment House.

For some time Inspector Dwyer had received complaints that a women's poker club was being operated somewhere in the upper part of his district, and last night detectives decided that they had located the place in an apartment on the second floor of the Frego Court Apartment House at 206-208 West Ninety-second Street. Late last night the Inspector gathered a squad of detectives, and in the patrol wagon and by trolley car they went to Ninety-second Street.

The police had no difficulty in entering the apartment house and in ascending to the second floor, where they rushed into a luxuriously furnished apartment in which were fifteen women and seven men playing poker.

At the appearance of the detectives there was a rush to escape. Women ran about hysterically, screaming and trying to dodge by detectives and reach the door. Not one escaped, however, and several fainted. They were resuscitated, and then Inspector Dwyer arrested a man and a woman whom his detectives accused of being proprietors of the place.

There were two poker tables in the place, one of mahogany and the other of golden oak. The tops were covered with green baize, and the detectives found false tops to be thrown over the tables to conceal their character in an emergency.

The man and woman who were arrested said they were Mrs. Belle Gubner, giving her address as the apartment, and Henry Brilant, jeweler, of 529 West 136th Street.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for coughs, colds and grippe. At all druggists.—Adv.

BRANDT RECANTS AND IS SET FREE

Admits Untruth of Charges He Made Against Others and Governor Pardons Him.

SULZER MAKES CONDITIONS

Brandt Must Not Appear in Public and Must Live an Upright Life or Go Back.

ATTENDS A DINNER HERE

Will Go to Minnesota, Where Work Awaits Him—Mr. Schiff Assented to Mercy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—After publicly retracting the slanderous statements on which his earlier applications for mercy had been made, and after publicly expressing contrition for having made them, Foulke Engle Brandt, former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, whom Judge Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions sent to prison for thirty years in 1907 for burglary in the first degree, committed in the home of his former employer, was set free by Gov. Sulzer this afternoon. He has served about six years of his long term.

Brandt's freedom, however, is conditional. He jumped at conditions imposed by Gov. Sulzer. They were incorporated in the formal pardon, which was handed to him this afternoon at the close of one of the most dramatic hearings ever had in the Executive Chamber at the Capitol. Here are the conditions:

Upon the application for this pardon, Foulke Engle Brandt, as a condition of securing this pardon, solemnly promised the Governor that he would not appear in public upon the stage or otherwise in connection with this case, or seek to gain notoriety by writing the history thereof, or by discussing it in public for pay or otherwise.

He also assured the Governor that whatever statement he had made in writing, or otherwise, reflecting upon the character of any person connected with the case was absolutely false, and as a further condition of securing the pardon has promised not to repeat these assertions.

A violation of either of these promises will be regarded as sufficient to revoke this pardon and cause him to be remanded to prison.

Not a Vindication of Brandt.

Brandt himself sat through this hearing in the Executive Chamber, which was crowded with spectators. He looked ashamed and, perhaps, contrite, but did not seem as deeply moved as some of the other principals. Among other things, he had to listen to a speech by Gov. Sulzer, in which the Governor bluntly declared he did not consider Brandt the innocent boy he had been made out by advocates, and made plain his position that he was merely correcting what he considered a judicial error.

"Brandt is not a martyr," said the Governor. "As an individual he is entitled to little consideration. I have no sympathy for Brandt, but I have great regard for the due administration of justice."

Mr. Schiff did not appear, either personally or by counsel, to oppose the pardon. In a letter which he wrote to Gov Sulzer, and which the Governor read at the hearing, Mr. Schiff said that if Brandt's release was asked for as an act of mercy and not as one of justice he would interpose no objection.

"Justice has been done," he asserted.

Brandt when he left the Executive Chamber did so as the ward of United States Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who in a sense has accepted responsibility for his future conduct. They went to New York together. Senator Nelson announced before he left that he would send Brandt out to Minnesota, where employment and a home are awaiting him.

Lawyers' Speeches Unspoken.

The setting of the public hearing that culminated with the freeing of Brandt was remarkable. Nothing that could add to the dramatic effect had been overlooked. With all that it was marked by dignity and with a certain solemnity, which at times bordered on pathos. A delegation representing the United Swedish Societies was on hand to urge that Brandt be pardoned. It was at their request that the public hearing was arranged. Mirabeau L. Towns, the Brooklyn lawyer who figured so largely in the sensational court proceedings growing out of Brandt's earlier applications for pardon, was on hand to speak for the Swedes. Mr. Towns, much to his regret, found no excuse for making an argument.

The only other lawyer present in an official capacity was William Rand, Jr., ex-Assistant District Attorney, who had come to look after the interests of Howard S. Gans, his former colleague in District Attorney Jerome's office. Mr. Gans was counsel for Mr. Schiff after the Brandt burglary, and his name was dragged in repeatedly during the campaign of slander that followed the application for mercy Brandt made to Gov. Dix. But there was no occasion for Mr. Rand to be heard either.

Gov. Sulzer made himself the spokesman of both the offender and the offended. He managed the hearing from beginning to end in such a skillful fashion that there was no room for controversy. He spoke, and Attorney General Carmody and Senator Nelson also spoke by his permission. Brandt himself had the floor for a fraction of a minute, just long enough to permit him to say that he would abide by the conditions laid down by the Governor.

Crowd Sees Brandt Brought In.

The hearing had been set for 2:30 this afternoon. For an hour before that time attendants had been busy placing chairs in rows in the spacious Executive Chamber in front of the Governor's desk. To the right were about fifty chairs set aside for the newspaper correspondents. When the hour set for the hearing arrived the Executive Chamber was jammed. On a double row of seats to the left of the Governor's desk sat the members of the Swedish delegation.

the row of chairs directly in front of the Governor's desk was empty.

The hands of the clock in the chamber pointed to 3 when the Governor entered. With him were Attorney General Carmody, Pardon Clerk Owen L. Potter, Adjt. Gen. Hamilton, Major Schermerhorn, the Governor's Military Secretary, and Senator Nelson. The Senator had been the Governor's guest at luncheon. The gathering arose to greet the Governor, who remained standing behind his desk.

"Tell the Warden to bring in Mr. Brandt," he said quietly.

The next moment Warden Harry M. Kaiser of Dannemora Prison, Principal Keeper William Severance of that institution, and Brandt entered the room and made their way to that vacant row of chairs in front of the Governor's desk.

Brandt was dressed in a gray suit and looked well groomed. He is tall, erect, and slender. Aside from the prison pallor, he seemed in perfect physical condition. He came up the aisle with head bowed as in shame. After he took his seat only a heaving of his chest betrayed the fact that he was laboring under emotion. His eyes remained dry even when Senator Nelson broke down and finished his speech in a choking voice.

Reads Brandt's Full Retraction.

"Gentlemen," said the Governor, "I have given a good deal of thought and consideration to this Brandt case. I have made up my mind what to do, and when I have made up my mind I generally act without much delay. I am going to do substantial justice in this case. First, I will read the application for mercy made by Brandt."

The Governor then read the new application of Brandt, in which he completely retracted all the baseless statements he made in his application for mercy to Gov. Dix. This the Governor exacted from Brandt as one condition for pardoning him when he was closeted with the Governor and several witnesses in the Executive Chamber last night. Here is the application:

First—I desire to state that the stories I have heretofore told in connection with the cause of my being in Mr. Schiff's house on the night of the assault and my means of entering the house are substantially untrue.

Second—I pleaded guilty to the crime of which I am charged. There was no defense which I could urge or offer in my behalf, because I was firmly convinced that any attempt to deny my guilt would be useless.

Third—I made certain statements with the hope of regaining my liberty, which I am now anxious to retract.

I sincerely regret my conduct in telling these stories, and now fully realize the enormity of so doing.

I realize that I cannot place myself in a proper position to ask executive clemency of Gov. Sulzer, without this full confession of my faults. I realize that my conduct was very wicked and that I deserve severe punishment and should not receive clemency from the Governor so long as I base my application for clemency on false grounds which in any way reflect upon innocent people.

My sincere hope is that after I have confessed everything, as I have above, the good Governor will overlook what I have done, and that he will feel that the time I have served in prison, now nearly six years, and on account of my youth and inexperience, and also on account of this being my first term of imprisonment, that the Governor will feel that I have been sufficiently punished.

I do solemnly swear and affirm that if the Governor favors me with executive clemency that my conduct hereafter will be such as to justify him in the action which he may take in my case.

FOULKE ENGLE BRANDT.

This was sworn to by Brandt as "an absolutely true and honest statement of my reasons for application to Gov. Sulzer for executive clemency," before Benjamin W. Smith, notary public, and witnessed by Warden Kaiser and Mr. Potter.

Mr. Schiff States His Position.

The Governor next read Mr. Schiff's letter. In this the banker explained that if Brandt made his new application on the ground that he was contrite and willing to lead a decent life and that his sentence was excessive, no objection would be interposed by Mr. Schiff. To have released Brandt upon the grounds on which he based his earlier applications, Mr. Schiff wrote, "would have been to inflict wrongs too appalling to contemplate." The letter follows:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
William and Pine Streets, New York.
Jan. 13, 1913.

Hon. William Sulzer, Governor of the State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Sir: I understand that an application is being made to you for executive clemency for Brandt, and that you hold a hearing upon the application next Friday. As I do not intend to be represented at the hearing, I am writing this letter in order to explain why I have heretofore opposed all applications for the release of Brandt, and why, upon a certain condition, I should offer no opposition to the present application if you determine that Brandt is now a fit subject for executive clemency. In a public statement which I made under date of Feb. 27, 1912, I said:

If Brandt's application had been based upon evidence of sincere repentance and contrition and willingness to lead a decent life, I should not have opposed it; but based, as it was, upon lying and scandalous attacks upon my honor, to which he gave all the publicity of which he was capable, I could not do less than oppose it by every honorable means at my command.

This is still my position. I have opposed the efforts heretofore made to obtain Brandt's release from prison, because every such effort has been based upon scandalous and widely circulated falsehoods. The basis of Brandt's appeal to Senator Nelson and of his appeal to Gov. Dix, which I am informed was a substantial repetition of his letter to Senator Nelson, was a series of malicious and scandalous lies.

Why He Fought Clemency Before.

So with the applications for writs of habeas corpus. While the journalistic sponsors for those applications became loud in their protestations of disbelief in the more scandalous of Brandt's lies—to which they theretofore had given currency by insinuation and innuendo more telling and unjust than direct statement—the campaign for Brandt's release still proceeded upon the theory that he had been "railroaded" to prison. It involved the gravest charges against my counsel, Mr. Gans, and myself, and against the Judge by whom Brandt was sentenced; among them charges that Brandt had been cheated into pleading guilty by the promise of a light sentence made in my behalf, that false testimony had been produced against him, that my counsel and I had improperly influenced the Judge, and that Brandt was guiltless of the crime to which he pleaded guilty and for which he was sentenced.

In short, it was charged that Brandt was the victim of a deliberate misuse of the machinery of justice. Here again my counsel and I were clearly bound, no less in defense of the court and the administration of justice than in defense of our own honor, to oppose any effort for Brandt's release, based upon such grounds. To have released Brandt upon those grounds would have been to inflict wrongs too appalling to contemplate.

If Brandt's present application is based upon any of the same false charges which were the basis of the previous applications, it is inconceivable to me that you will reach a determination without the fullest investigation, for not only is the proof of the falsity of all the charges accessible, but their falsity has been conclusively established. Even the claim still asserted with so much persistence by Brandt's supporters that upon the record before Judge Rosalsky Brandt was not guilty of the crime of burglary in the first degree, because he said that the door to the ash house was open when through it he entered the cellar of my house, is destroyed by the decision of the Appellate Division, from whose opinion I take the liberty to make the following quotation because it disposes of so much of the Brandt case:

Quotes from Appellate Court.

Confession was always regarded as the highest kind of conviction, and could be received after a plea of not guilty recorded even in the case of high treason. (1 Chitty crim. law 425-429, and citations in marginal notes.)

The prisoner then stood before the court convicted, on his plea of guilty, of the crime of burglary in the first degree. The case was in the precise situation, as far as the power to pronounce sentence was concerned, as though a verdict of guilty had been rendered by a jury, and nothing short of a withdrawal of that plea with leave of the court could change that situation. A week intervened between the plea and the sentence. Every precaution appears to have been taken by the court to apprise the prisoner of the gravity of his situation and to make sure that he understood the proceedings and the possible consequences of a plea of guilty.

He had the advice of two different counsel, and so far from requesting leave, or even intimating a desire to withdraw his plea, he persisted in standing upon it.

It is a startling proposition that statements made in the desire to secure clemency by a person convicted of crime, whether upon a verdict or a plea, can have the effect of nullifying the conviction or constitute ground for a discharge on habeas corpus, possibly after the death or disappearance of necessary witnesses to prove the offense charged. Every Judge of any experience in the administration of the criminal law knows that such statements cannot be a rule to be relied upon, and counts the Judge in this country to accept at its face ... the prisoner that he ... ing oath taken and ... pressed by Gov. Sulzer. He held that the release of Brandt would be an act of justice, not of mercy. Apparently he based this view on his conclusion, from examination of the Grand Jury minutes, that the crime of burglary in the first degree had not been properly made out. Mrs. Carmody said:

"The action that has been outlined by Gov. Sulzer's remarks thus far, and leading down to the ultimate conclusion of these proceedings, will constitute, I believe, the most important event that has taken place in the history of the State of New York in the present generation.

"I have always asked for the pardon of Brandt, since I became familiar with the record in this remarkable case, not as a matter of mercy, but as a matter of justice. I did not take that position until I had become familiar with the record of the Court of General Sessions by which he was convicted.

"While he is guilty of something—and it is not going to add anything to this case to discuss it at any great length—I am only giving the reasons why the legal department of the State of New York took the position that Brandt was entitled to a pardon. The minutes of the Grand Jury did not show that at the time when Brandt entered the residence of Mr. Schiff there was present a human being in the house, and that is absolutely necessary to show that the crime of burglary in the first degree was first committed. And here is a fact that has always been overlooked by everybody that has tried to follow the judgment of conviction in the Brandt case.

"I say now, and repeat, that there never was a syllable of evidence to show that he was guilty of the crime of burglary in the first degree, and consequently he should not have been convicted of that crime. So much for that. The record is closed.

"Gov. Sulzer, you are entitled to the thanks of Brandt, of the Law Department of the State of New York, and of posterity for having wiped out that blot from the judicial history of the State, and of showing a proper exercise of executive clemency, and showing that there isn't any power that in the end can deter the cause of justice."

Applause had been lacking so far, but when Mr. Carmody concluded it broke. It rang through the Executive Chamber for a minute or more, and no attempt was made to stop it. Then the Governor got up again.

"A dear old friend of mine, and a man for whom I have the greatest respect and regard, is here in the interest of justice," said the Governor. "Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota."

Nelson Chokes as He Speaks.

Senator Nelson is a short and stockily built man, with white chin whiskers and ruddy complexion. He wore a red carnation in his buttonhole. Evidently he was greatly moved, for he spoke in a voice which at times grew husky and choking. He said in part:

"Even assuming Brandt to have been guilty as charged in the indictment, he was a boy of only 21 years of age. It was his first offense, and in that case to go to the limit and give him thirty years seemed almost judicial tyranny. I never saw anything equal to it, except the case of Judge Noyes, in Alaska, with which your Governor is familiar. In that case it involved property. In this case it involved human liberty. And I am more than glad to see that you have got a Governor here big enough and great enough to do justice in this case.

"And on behalf of Brandt, and on behalf of the lovers of justice and fair play throughout the entire world, I desire to thank you, Gov. Sulzer, for your act in this matter. I want to further say to you that I think the conditions you have imposed in your pardon, which you have had the kindness to show me, are exactly such conditions as I would have insisted upon if the matter had been submitted to me. You have used exceedingly good judgment, and all I can say is that if Mr. Brandt will go with me, and I have never seen him before, if he will go with me I will take him away to Washington, and from there furnish him transportation out to Minnesota, where, I think, he will find an abundance of people ready to help him along to start a new life, and he can become a man again and retrieve his past.

Again there was a volley of applause. Gov. Sulzer arose and stood silent behind his desk while it spent itself. Then he looked at Brandt fixedly as he addressed him.

"Brandt," said the Governor, "in your talk with me last night you made certain promises. I believed you. Here is the pardon. (The Governor picked up the paper from his desk.) I want the Pardon Clerk to read the conditions. Read the whole pardon."

The Governor handed the paper to Owen L. Potter, his Pardon Clerk, who read it, including the conditions. Brandt, whom Warden Kaiser had nudged in the side, arose and stood at attention while the document giving him his freedom was being read.

"Sit down, Brandt," said the Governor when Mr. Potter had finished. "Just one word more. I am an old friend of Senator Nelson, and there isn't a better man in all the world than he is. He takes a very deep interest in you, and he wants to take you with him to Washington. He will pay all your expenses and will then send you out to good people in Minnesota, who came from your own country, to work, and you can get employment there and lead an honest and an industrious life. Are you willing to go along with Senator Nelson?"

"I certainly am, your Excellency," said Brandt, arising.

"Good. I am very glad to hear it," said the Governor. "Mr. Potter, here is the pardon. Take Brandt and Senator Nelson over to the Secretary of State's office to have it duly recorded."

The Warden pushed Brandt along until he reached the place behind the desk where the Governor stood with Senator Nelson.

"Senator," said the Governor, "this is Mr. Brandt. Brandt, this is Senator Nelson. Go along with Mr. Potter to the office of the Secretary of State."

The Governor did not then shake hands with the man whose release he had just ordered. Brandt mumbled a few words of gratitude to Senator Nelson, and then followed Mr. Potter and the Warden to the Secretary of State's office. Senator Nelson remained in the Executive Chamber, where the Swedish delegation, prepared to raise a fund to send Brandt out of the country in case his pardon had been based on a condition making this necessary, shook hands with Senator Nelson and thanked him.

In a little while Brandt returned with the pardon paper recorded. Warden Kaiser was with him. Gov. Sulzer was in consultation with Senator Nelson. The Governor rose and shook hands with Brandt, now a free man. Brandt warmly expressed his gratitude, while Senator Nelson was preparing to leave the chamber.

"Brandt," said the Governor as they parted, "good-bye. Be a good man. I want to hear good things about you all along the line."

The delegation from the United Swedish Societies, headed by Charles K. Johansen, a New York publisher, were presented to the Governor. It was not until after Brandt had been pardoned that they had an opportunity to hand in their petition, which in another form, however, had been before the Chief Executive since last October.

The signers were Mr. Johansen, President of the United Swedish Societies of New York, and Dr. William Borgstorm, Charles J. Johnson, John N. Johnson, N. L. Malmros, Charles A. Ogren, John Hartell, Emil F. Johnson, Albert Waltner, Carl Dahlen, Edward Ahl, and Frithiof Anderson, representing various charitable and other Swedish organizations.

When Brandt and Senator Nelson with the warden and keeper left the Capitol they went to the hotel where Brandt had spent the night, and after getting his bag took a carriage for the railroad station and left on the 4:51 train. Senator Nelson said they would take the midnight train for Washington.

While in prison Brandt earned a cent and a half a day, and left prison with $20. He was employed as a clerk in the office of the Warden, his excellent penmanship being of service to the prison authorities.

BRANDT GOES TO A DINNER.

Throng Sees Pardoned Man at Grand Central Station.

Foulke Engel Brandt, accompanied by Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota and Mirabeau L. Towns, one of his attorneys, arrived in New York at 8:06 o'clock last night, having left Albany on the 4:51 express. At the station a delegation of his Swedish friends were on hand. Passengers on the train had already learned of his presence, and when his identity became known to the throngs at the Grand Central Terminal such a rush was made toward him by curiosity seekers that he was almost separated from his friends.

As he stepped from the train he was met by a battery of photographers. The popping of their flashlights attracted an immense crowd, who wondered what it was all about. Brandt, who was clad in a well-fitting gray suit and carried a brand new suitcase, made his way with difficulty into Forty-second Street, where he was followed by the photographehrs and the throngs.

"I am not going to do any talking," he said to the reporters. "I will only say that I will do everything to show the American people that I can make a man of myself. I gave up everything in the world for—my life and liberty. I shall go to Minnesota and probably engage in literary work of some kind."

Brandt was hustled into a taxicab by his protectors. He later attended a private dinner arranged by some of his Swedish champions.

At the dinner Senator Nelson made a short address, saying that he had helped Brandt because the prisoner was a countryman and an injustice seemed to have been done in giving him a thirty-year sentence. He would see that Brandt did not lack work.

Brandt in reply asserted that he intended to show his friends that he was a man and not a criminal. "I am going to do what is right and work hard," he said.

Brandt, Senator Nelson, and the others at the dinner left at 11:45 and walked to the Pennsylvania Station. Brandt said that his plans depended largely on what Senator Nelson wanted him to do. They took the New York and Washington express at 12:30, and will arrive in Washington at 7 o'clock this morning.

Senator Nelson refused to discuss the case. He said he would take Brandt to Washington. Brandt will probably remain there for a day or two and then go to Minnesota.

Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions, who sentenced Brandt to prison after he had pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree, refused to make any comment last night upon the action of Gov. Sulzer.

District Attorney Whitman had this to say: "My recommendation, which I assume is before Gov. Sulzer, was made to Gov. Dix a year ago. It seemed to me, entirely on the records, that there was sufficient to justify the commutation of the sentence. The report was made, just as all others are made, at the request of the Governor after a thorough examination of all the records obtainable of the proceedings which led to the conviction and the sentence."

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
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For 4 years I made the Rigoletto Cigar in Tampa. I made good cigars and the brand was known throughout the U. S. More than a year ago I moved my factory to Cleveland. Now I am making and selling more Rigoletto Cigars than ever. I am making better cigars. I am making the best cigar that is possible to make. Yet I am able to sell it at 10 cents straight.
Why did I move from Tampa to Cleveland?
Why can I make a better cigar here than there, and make it to sell for a much smaller price? By cutting out unnecessary expenses in production.
I have found from actual experience that I can obtain as good skilled labor in Cleveland as in Tampa. I have employed the best at both places. The Rigoletto Cigar itself speaks for the quality of my labor here. A better cigar could not be rolled. It is sightly and free-burning, yet it costs me one-half as much to have a cigar made in Cleveland as it did in Tampa.
I have found conditions in Tampa ... material and product. It is the c... makers to smoke at their work. T... employer's cigars without pay... the custom to take cigars ...
and the number of cigars consumed in this manner is amazing. Cigars circulate like currency in Tampa. By actual figures kept I know that cigars smoked and used by employees cost me more than $20,000 the last year I was in Tampa. I saved all this unnecessary waste and expense by coming to Cleveland.
My employees here do not smoke ... They do not take cigars home. They are skillful, intelligent artisans, and as good cigars as I could make in Cleveland and Tampa to make, I make in my factory on the sixth floor of a building of sanitary construction.
This is why I make the Rigoletto Cigar of actual tobacco quality at 10 cents straight.
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THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ROYAL MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DISSOLVED

Bavarian Court Annuls Union of Prince George and Archduchess Isabella.

INCOMPATIBILITY THE CAUSE

Austrian Princess Resented Treatment by Bavarian Royal Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The marriage of Prince George of Bavaria and Archduchess Isabella Maria of Austria, who quarreled and separated during their honeymoon, has been dissolved by a special session of the Bavarian Supreme Court. Prince George is a nephew of the Regent of Bavaria and a grandson of the Emperor of Austria. He is 32 years old. The Archduchess is a more distant relative of the Emperor. She is 24.

The decision of the court marks the conclusion of probably the least satisfactory royal marriage on record. The ceremony took place on Feb. 10 last year at the Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna, with a splendid state ceremonial, in the presence of the aged Emperor. The bridal pair took up their residence in Munich, but after three days' experience of Bavarian Court life the Archduchess left the city for Vienna, joined her mother, the Archduchess Isabella, wife of the Archduke Frederick, and refused to return.

Family influences brought about a reconciliation, but it was soon followed by a hopeless breach. The Archduchess left Munich for the last time. Prince Luitpold, the father of Prince George, undertook a special journey to Vienna to make a last effort, which failed. The matter was then handed over to the courts.

Far reaching differences in the character and disposition of the Prince and Princess, in addition to the slights to which the Archduchess considered that she was subjected by members of the Bavarian royal house, were the cause of the rupture. The royal pair part without reflections upon the character of each other, on the ground of "incompatibility based upon fundamental differences of character," which is the only reason officially assigned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The annulment of the marriage of the Archduchess Isabella Maria and Prince George is the subject of much comment here. When the Archduchess left Schönbrunn for her honeymoon she took with her magnificent robes with which to make a triumphal entry into Munich, befitting the daughter of the richest of all the wealthy Austrian Archdukes. Returning to her parents' home before the end of her honeymoon, she never made a ceremonial entry into her adopted capital nor set foot in the splendid palace prepared for her.

SERBS ARE KILLING MOSLEM THOUSANDS

Continued from Page 1.

husbands to stand and witness these atrocious proceedings.

"The town of Gostivar, where six Albanians were shot, saved itself by paying a ransom of $6,000 to the Servian commander.

"At Ferisovitch the Albanians made an organized and armed defense, and the fighting continued for twenty-four hours. An Albanian woman, whose husband had been killed, seized his rifle and shot five Serbs before she herself was killed. During the slaughter here more than 1,200 Albanians were sacrificed. The town is now almost without inhabitants.

"There are only three Albanian Mohammedans over 15 years of age at Gillane, where the Albanians did not defend themselves. Almost the entire population fell by fire or sword. Only a few fugitives survived, and the horrors of the destruction of Gillane are known only by the silent ruins.

"The Servian occupation of Pristina was still more bloody. The Albanians estimate the number of their dead at 5,000."

POWERS' NOTE WARNS TURKEY

Urges the Surrender of Adrianople Lest She Lose More.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—The collective note of the powers, delivered today to Turkey, points out that Turkey, by resisting the advice of the powers, will risk finding her capital again brought into the question and the war carried into her Asiatic provinces, dangers from which she must not count on the powers to preserve her.

Besides, the note adds, Turkey will eventually require the moral and material support of the powers to repair the damages of the war and develop her Asiatic provinces, and this support will not be given unless Turkey defers to the advice of the powers, which was inspired by the general interests of both Europe and Turkey herself.

Under these circumstances, the note says, the powers collectively renew their advice to the Ottoman Government to consent to the cession of Adrianople and leave to the powers the settlement of the question of the Aegean Islands. In return for these concessions the powers will use their good offices to insure Musulman interests in Adrianople, and that the mosques and other religious edifices are respected. They will also see, the note concludes, that the Aegean question is solved in a manner precluding all menace to the security of Turkey.

DON'T WANT WOMEN LAWYERS

British Bar Association Vote Overwhelmingly Against Admission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—At the annual meeting of the Bar Association of England to-day a resolution proposing the admission of women into the profession was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Only about 35 out of 400 votes were in favor of admission.

Cyril Maude to Play Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Cyril Maude today confirmed the statement that he had entered into an arrangement with the Liebler Company for a five months' tour of the United States, beginning next October. The plans are indefinite. He could only say that he would open in New York.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. SCOTT.

British Court Gives Decree Nisi to Wife of New York Art Dealer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A decree nisi was granted to-day in the Divorce Court to Mrs. Gertrude Mary Scott against her husband, Alexander Stephanson Scott, a well-known New York art dealer. Counsel for the plaintiff said that the marriage took place in London in 1891. One child, a daughter, was born. In August, 1902, the petitioner obtained a decree of judicial separation on the ground of desertion, and £160 ($800) a year permanent alimony was granted. Counsel said that the desertion occurred after eighteen months of married life. The petitioner went to live with her mother, who was the widow of an Indian civil service official, and had a pension of £700 ($3,500) a year.

In 1911 the mother died, the pension ceased, and the petitioner thereupon informed her husband's brother that she was unable to live on £160 a year. In an interview the brother said: "If you will take divorce proceedings, your husband will give you £300 ($1,500) a year, and when the decree is made absolute he will agree to increase your allowance to £500 ($2,500) a year."

Eventually Mrs. Scott decided to accept the offer. Inquiries made at the Carlton Hotel elicited proofs of infidelity on the husband's part. Mrs. Scott, on the stand, testified that she was reluctant to accept her husband's offer at first, but later agreed to bring divorce proceedings, acting upon legal advice.

Justice Bucknill, dealing with the question of collusion, said that if the petitioner at the time of the offer was unwilling to accede to it and then honestly took legal advice and agreed, he did not think that there had been collusion. He granted a decree nisi, with costs against the husband, and awarded the custody of the child to the mother.

VAST IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Our Purchases $136,283,160 in 1912, Increase of $16,721,872.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A remarkable increase of $10,902,812 in the value of French exports from the Paris consular district to the United States during 1912 was disclosed at the American Chamber of Commerce dinner to-night by Consul General Mason. The total exports for the year were $79,826,832, as against $68,924,020 in 1911.

These figures are far in excess of the sum allowed by the Bureau of Statistics in Washington. The extraordinary feature is that the exports from the Paris district during the last three months have been higher than those of any preceding quarter of the year, which is quite contrary to precedent.

The greatest increases were shown in articles of luxury, $22,752,300 worth of paintings and antiquities having been shipped to America from Paris in one year. The figures do not take account of the vast quantities of costumes, laces, millinery, lingerie, jewelry, and other articles of luxury taken home as personal effects by travelers. Consul General Mason says that if these figures could be taken into account there is no doubt that the toll which Paris collected from Americans in the last year would reach somewhere about $90,000,000.

Other consular districts of France show notable export increases, the grand French total for the year, as regards the United States, being $136,283,160, an increase over that of 1911 of $16,721,872.

TO SAVE CHURCH ORGANS.

Paris Paper Calls on Government to Prevent Exports to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The reported recent attempts of American millionaires to buy French church organs has aroused some discussion in Paris, and Le Gaulois calls on the competent authorities to take immediate steps to prevent these artistic treasures from crossing the Atlantic. It says:

"After taking our pictures, sketches, bronzes, and tablets, and shipping our architectural masterpieces to the United States, section by section, the latest caprice of American millionaires is to deprive us of our organs. It is now the pride of the New York Four Hundred to build an organ room in their princely mansions, and the palm goes to the one who is able to obtain the best instrument. Every one knows that France is the country of beautiful organs. There is not a church in the smallest town which has not one.

"Americans will, therefore, have a fine choice if the authorities do not step in to prevent the exportation of our instruments."

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MOSCOW.—A Russo-American society has been formed to cultivate mutual knowledge among the peoples of the two countries, further trade relations, and arrange an exchange of visits. The initiative was taken by Consul General John E. Snodgrass, Prof. Ivan Christoforovic Ozeroff of the Law Faculty of the University of Moscow, and Prof. David N. Golonnin of the Engineering Science Department of the Agricultural Institute of Moscow.

COLON.—The second division of the United States Atlantic Fleet, which had been here five days, has sailed for Guantanamo. It comprised the battleships Michigan, South Carolina, Vermont, and Tennessee, with torpedo boats. The first division of the fleet is due to arrive Tuesday.

EXPERTS HAVE NOT SEEN NEW RAPHAEL

London Skeptical of Genuineness of the "Madonna della Quercia."

VIEWED WITH MAGNIFIERS

Every Inch Inspected by the Outsiders Privileged to See It—Test on Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—There is growing skepticism in London as to the genuineness of the so-called Raphael, "The Madonna della Quercia." Only one paper has so far taken up the matter, and inquiries made by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent show that efforts made in other quarters to examine the painting have proved unavailing.

No acknowledged expert has yet been allowed to view the picture, although The Standard, which first printed the news of the alleged discovery, says that several persons have been permitted to see it on the production of cards of identity. The only names of visitors cited, however, are those of the Earl of Portarlington, the Rev. Dr. Clementi Smith, and W. C. Bridgeman, M. P., none of whom ranks as an expert qualified to pass judgment on a matter which bids fair to become an artistic controversy.

The Standard says:

"The picture is now transferred from a bedroom to one of the large apartments of the Hotel Cecil. Very great care was shown in its removal and carriage along many corridors, and a dozen people assisted in guarding the art treasure. The opinion of everybody who has seen the picture is entirely in favor of its supreme authenticity. All day long experts have been busy, only two, or at the outside three, at a time being permitted to make a critical examination, and these have to prove their identity by card and reference before being allowed to enter the room. Huge magnifying glasses are produced, and every inch is inspected as far as can be managed without standing on a chair. Retired police officers on either side of the frame watch every movement of the examiners, and sternly forbid any touching with the finger or tapping of the panel.

"Some little further preparation will be necessary, however, before the picture can be seen in all its glory. The great chamber allotted to the Madonna at the hotel was formerly a grillroom and has great yellow porcelain columns and walls of green tiles. This is all being hidden by draperies from the ceiling to the floor, green palms being placed in such vicinity as may emphasize the glorious coloring of the picture, and an arrangement of lighting being made so as to bring out the lights and shadows to their fullest scope. A barrier is also being placed in position to prevent people from pressing unduly."

Monday next is given as the day on which the documents of verification will have been translated.

FOR DANUBE-AEGEAN CANAL.

American and Russian Capitalists Agree on Construction of Waterway.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—News has reached here from St. Petersburg to the effect that negotiations have been completed between American and Russian capitalists for the construction of a navigable waterway connecting the Danube with the Aegean Sea.

This means a canal connecting the Morava and Vardar Rivers in Servia and Macedonia.

CARRY OFF WHITE WOMEN.

Natives in Angola Rise in Rebellion and Burn Settlements.

LISBON, Jan. 17.—An insurrection has begun among the natives of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, according to dispatches received by the Minister of the Colonies.

The natives are said to have committed many atrocities. They raided several settlements, killing and burning the inhabitants and pillaging their property. Several European women are said to have been carried off by the insurgents, who are charged with burning four men alive.

The Governor of the colony has sent an expedition to suppress the insurrection.

Dickens at Washington Irving School

Frank Speaight, the English interpreter of Dickens, gave a reading to the girls of the Washington Irving High School in East Twelfth Street at a special Dickens celebration at the school yesterday morning. School Commissioner Frank Wilsey and Principal William McAndrew kept secret the fact that Mr. Speaight was to take part in the exercises until the meeting opened. His readings were from the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers," and his rather discriminating audience of young women, who have been entertained by Otis Skinner, Pierre Key, Annie Russell, and others equally well known, was captivated. He won his audience yesterday before he had read twenty lines of "A Christmas Carol."

113 Years in Business at 40 Wall St.

In 1798 New York suffered from a yellow fever epidemic which was attributed to an inadequate water supply.

On April 2nd, 1799, the Manhattan Company was chartered, with a capital of $2,000,000, for "supplying the City of New York with pure and wholesome water."

The Manhattan Company supplied water to those living south of the City Hall until a complete municipal supply was installed about 1832.

As the charter permitted its surplus capital to be employed in monied transactions, on September 1st, 1799, an office of discount and deposit was opened in its house on the site of the present No. 40 Wall Street. This was the beginning of the "Bank" of the Manhattan Company.

Bank of the Manhattan Company
Capital $2,050,000 — Surplus $4,100,000

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today
the semi-annual sale of

Men's Overcoats

¶ Embracing a collection of the season's newest models in regulation styles, greatcoats, single and double breasted coats, evening frock overcoats, and many others; shown in a complete range of wanted fabrics and colorings, and in a sufficient variety all around to ensure every man getting the overcoat he wants.

Former prices:
$35 $38 $40 $45 $48 & $50
at 29.00

Only reason we make our own clothes is that nobody else can make them so well

Men's Knitted Reefers that are regularly 2.50 } 1.35

the province of a reefer is to keep you from getting it in the neck

¶ Just 500 crochet knitted silk reefers from the maker who furnished those wonderful reefer values offered by us only a short time ago. Made in white, pearl and black. Ideal for cold evenings when you and your wife or your best girl take in a show or steal to some out-of-the-way corner for supper. Don't come any better at 2.50. Seldom come at all at 1.35.

A few extra special Reefer values

¶ A manufacturer's sample line of reefers, that usually sell from 3.50 to 8.00 apiece, on sale today at 1.95.

Knitted Silk Scarfs values 1.50 to 2.50 } 1.05

If you wear a fold collar you should get a liberal supply of these knitted scarfs

¶ 1200 fine hand-frame, all silk knitted scarfs, in all the smart two tone accordion effects, with lace cross stripes at stipulated intervals; and in solid colorings with bias stripes. A really beautiful assortment in this sale, and if you are fastidious about your appearance, you can cater to your vanity indefinitely among these colorful neckties, and at but a trifling cost. Wonderful values, but limited in number.

Men's Gray Mocha and Suede Gloves } 1.15

1152 pairs . . values 1.50 & 2.00.

gray gloves this winter are the pink and pattern of propriety

¶ 600 pairs of heavy weight street gloves, prix seam and pique sewn. Just the kind you want for business wear. 552 pairs of fine light weight Mocha gloves, overseam sewn, and finished with heavy stitched back. Just the right glove for evening wear. Excellent quality, in both varieties, and the shade of gray is that rich pearl effect and not a muddy, nondescript, no-account color. The heavyweight gloves are 1.50 value. The evening gloves are 2.00 value. The price of either is 1.15 this morning.

950 Men's Sweater Coats values $4, $5 & $6.50 } 2.95

you need a sweater coat at any price but 2.95 is enough this morning

¶ Heavy shaker knit sweaters, the big blustering fellows that cold cannot penetrate. Cardigan knit sweaters, medium weight, close stitch, that have warmth without bulk. Light weight worsted sweaters, made of high grade wool in a high grade way. New Norfolk jacket effects, with straps over shoulders and belt at waist, but regulation models for the most part. All obtainable in Oxford gray, maroon, tan, green, navy, and white. Rough neck, auto neck, and V neck collars.

Men's Underwear values 1.00 and 1.50 } 69c

Men's Heavy Ecru Cotton Underwear, which is known as "Velvetrib," and is as warm and comfortable as the name implies. The shirts have silk front facing, and the drawers have reinforced seams. Regularly $1 per garment. At Saks' today 69c.

Men's Half Wool Underwear, silver gray in color, medium weight, ribbed. Perfect in workmanship and quality, and habitually sold at one-fifty per garment—except today at Saks' at 69c.

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E. P. DUTTON & CO., 31 West 23d St.

POINCARE CHOSEN FRENCH PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

ceneau had made a satisfactory explanation to Poincré's seconds.

Reports of another duel in prospect, this time between supporters of Poincaré and Pams, also became current, but the seconds decided that the disagreement did not warrant a meeting on the field of honor.

At 3:30 o'clock, while the ballots were being counted, a welcome diversion was provided by the appearance of an aeroplane above the palace. The pilot carried out a series of graceful evolutions in view of those who crowded the windows of the palace.

First Ballot Rouses Enthusiasm.

At 5:30 o'clock the result of the first ballot was announced. Loud cheers greeted the official statement that Poincaré had obtained 429 votes, while his chief rival, Pams, had only 327, the Premier's total being only six less than the absolute majority, which would have made him President of the republic.

Poincaré's supporters were delighted at this result, and one enthusiast kept repeating, "It's all over but the shouting." The partisans of Pams, who this morning felt so certain of his election that he resigned his portfolio as Minister of Agriculture, were of a contrary opinion and asserted that on the second ballot the legislators who had scattered their votes between Vaillant, the Socialist candidate; Ribot, Deschanel, and others, would turn to their favorite.

The second ballot took two hours. Soon after 6:30 o'clock, with the appearance of M. Dubost in the chair, silence fell on the Assembly Hall. This was broken by the proclamation of the result in these words:

"M. Poincaré is elected President of the French Republic."

Then cheers broke out from every part of the house, and a rush was made for the lobby, where M. Poincaré was the centre of a surging group of enthusiastic supporters.

Jeers for Clemenceau.

In contrast to this was the scene of which Clémenceau formed the centre. The great Elector of the republic, at whose bidding Carnot and Loubet were nominated, left the palace this evening amid hostile demonstrations of the most violent kind. The crowds greeted him with cries of "Down with Clémenceau!" and sang a refrain, urging that he be sent to the Charenton Lunatic Asylum just outside of Paris.

His ally, Combes, was not more fortunate. As he entered his carriage a score of Poincaré's partisans danced a triumphant saraband around him, and he drove away amid the jeers of the spectators.

Meanwhile troops with fixed bayonets had been drawn up in a double line along the route, leading from the palace to the railway station. When the spare figure of the President-elect appeared on the threshold of the palace he was received with cheers. On his way to the station the enthusiastic people ran after his motor car, shouting themselves hoarse with cries of "Vive Poincaré."

All along the railway line to Paris, which was guarded by military, crowds of citizens gathered at the stations and cheered as he passed.

The approaches to the Palace of the Elysée were barred by police to-night in expectation of Poincaré's coming. By 7 o'clock crowds had gathered in the neighborhood cheering Poincaré and denouncing Clemenceau.

Later another demented person, wearing evening dress, presented himself at the palace. He said he was a candidate for the Presidency.

An hour later Poincaré arrived in a motor car with M. Briand, and received a tumultuous welcome from the throng. He went into the Elysée, where he received the congratulations of President Fallières.

The President-elect then went to his home, where there was a great gathering of personal and political friends. His rooms were filled with gifts of bouquets, and he was kept busy shaking hands for three hours.

Meanwhile a crowd gathered under his windows to the number of several thousands, and raised deafening cries for the President-elect. In response to them Poincaré finally went out on the balcony and made a brief speech.

"My friends," he said, "don't shout 'Vive Poincaré,' but 'Vive République.'"

The crowd then dispersed, singing the Marseillaise.

Enthusiastic demonstrations took place all the evening on the boulevards.

M. Pams, the defeated candidate, said in an interview:

"The limelight, which was suddenly turned on me is now switched off. I go back to the shadows without a regret, feeling confident that I made only new friends."

It is stated to-night that inasmuch as between now and Feb. 18, when Poincaré goes to the Elysée to assume the Presidency it will not be possible for him to appear in Parliament to continue his duties as Premier, President Fallières will call on M. Briand to form a new Cabinet. Nothing, however, will be decided on this matter till to-morrow.

Paris Wild with Delight.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Raymond Poincaré's election to the Presidency of France, although made by Parliament, is regarded as representing the popular desire of the nation.

The news of the election of Poincaré spread quickly throughout Paris, and everywhere provoked sentiments of the liveliest satisfaction. Large crowds gathered around the newspaper offices, eagerly reading the bulletins from Versailles. Patriotic demonstrations were organized, and parades, headed by the national flag, marched up and down the boulevards, shouting:

"Long live Poincaré! Long live the republic!"

Cafés were crowded with people discussing the contest, and every one seemed delighted at the success of the man, who is termed "the people's President."

Later the manifestations of enthusiasm in the streets assumed proportions altogether unprecedented here.

The certainty of Poincaré's election was made plain by the first ballot, which resulted as follows:

Total vote	871
Necessary for a choice	436
Raymond Poincare	429
Jules Pams	327
Marie Edouard Vaillant	63
Paul Deschanel	18
Felix Ribot	10
Leon Bourgeois	4
Alexandre Millerand	3
Alfred Mascuraud	2
Theophile Delcasse	2
Antonin Dubost	1
Henri Rochefort	1
Blanks	5

Poincaré's first words upon being officially informed of his election were:

"I shall try to show myself worthy of the confidence of the National Assembly. I shall forget without effort the struggles of yesterday, and even the injuries. Be convinced that I shall seek in everything and at all times to be an impartial administrator."

This utterance came when Antonin Dubost, President of the National Congress, read from a parchment, in an apartment adjoining the voting hall, the official record of the election, which was signed by M. Dubost and eight Secretaries.

While this scene was going on the Deputies and Senators and the spectators crowding the galleries in the hall were also hearing the announcement of Premier Poincaré's victory.

Animated scenes marked the gathering of the Assembly.

The ancient residence of the Kings of France had been entirely renovated for the occasion. The floor of the great hall had been arranged with 900 chairs, covered in dark leather. No special seats had been assigned to individual members of the two chambers, who were to take their places in accordance with their political groupings.

Senators and Deputies arrived in small groups throughout the forenoon. Most of them went from Paris on the special trains provided by the Government, but others arrived in motor cars and carriages. With them came some 1,500 relatives and friends and persons, notable in official society.

Large crowds of people who had gone from the Capital to watch the arrival of the Legislators, disturbed the repose of the quiet little town. As the favorite leaders arrived they were cheered by their partisans.

Like a Great Social Event.

Long before the assembly opened the park about the palace was filled with motor cars and carriages, while many liveried servants and thousands of curious foreigners were wandering about. Mounted troopers were scattered about to keep order.

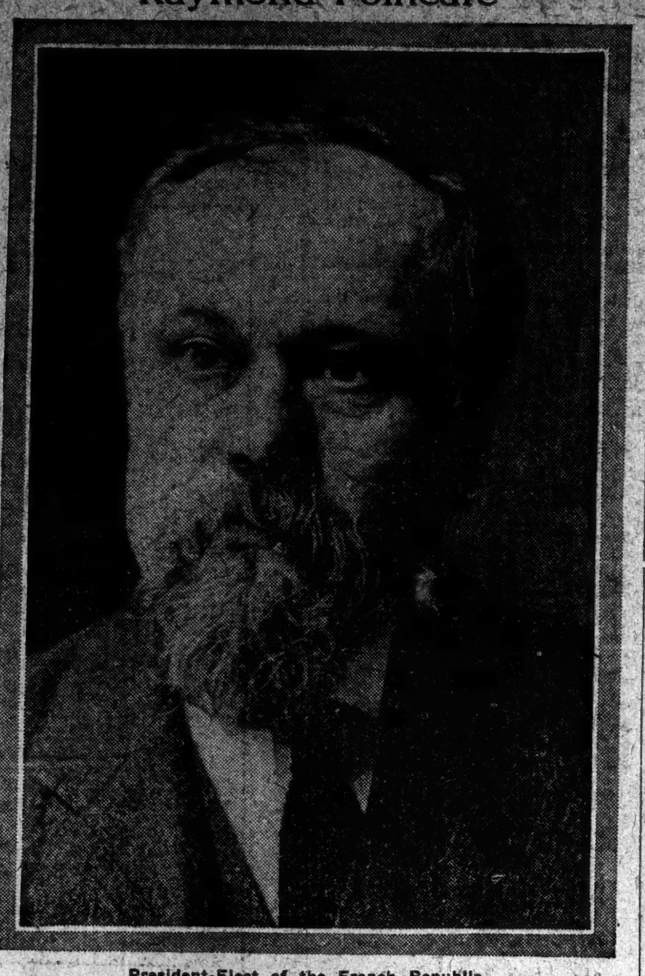
Within the palace many lively luncheon and tea parties were given by the various functionaries, while some of the smaller rooms were occupied by partisans of the various candidates discussing the tactics to be pursued.

The broad lobbies were filled with Senators and Deputies and hundreds of reporters, for all of whom were provided by the Government tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

Twelve special telegraph wires had been laid from Versailles to Paris for the use of officials and correspondents, and dozens of special telephones had been installed to insure rapid communication.

The buffet of the palace had been heavily stocked with large quantities of food and mineral water. Throughout the morning two huge caldrons of soup steamed constantly in the palace kitchen, and cups of this were passed around at intervals.

Raymond Poincare



President-Elect of the French Republic.

WILL BE NO FIGUREHEAD.

Striking Characteristics of the President-elect.

Modest, unassuming, quick in judgment, ready to face any difficulty with an open mind and cool judgment—such is Raymond Poincaré, the new President-elect of France. But behind this simple exterior it is impossible not to feel the strength of a master mind. His modesty is that of the athlete conscious of his strength.

Although one of the most successful men of the present generation in France, it cannot be said that grace of person has contributed to his rapid advance in public esteem, for his appearance, if anything, is somewhat ungainly. He is a dapper little man, about five feet tall, with rather insignificant features, and a gray, pointed beard. He has small gray eyes that look at one with a cold, penetrating glance that seems to read the mind through and through.

Versatility is one of Poincaré's conspicuous characteristics. He can deal with several important subjects simultaneously, and yet keep track not only of their broad lines, but of the minutest detail. Whatever he does he does thoroughly, and works chiefly alone, leaving to his assistants only the most trivial matters.

Apart from his ability as a statesman he is a literary man of quality, and a member of the Academy. He began writing very young, but all those to whom he sent his manuscript at the time advised him to give up the pen and go in for business.

An anecdote which he is fond of relating after dinner is typical of the man. When he was about 30 he had journalistic ambitions, and spent much time in writing "thrillers" for a local newspaper of his native town, Bar-le-Duc. After one of his manuscripts had been repeatedly refused, Poincaré decided to seek the advice of André Theuriet, the "great man" of the city. Theuriet glanced at the copy, then at Poincaré, gave him back his manuscripts, and dismissed him with the words: "If you want my advice, tear up this copy and advertise for a job." And Poincaré destroyed his literary efforts, and accepted a position as a clerk in a lawyer's office. To-day the Poincaré firm of lawyers is one of the most important in France.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had occasion to see Poincaré about ten days before he became Prime Minister last year. He was then engaged in a case which was filling columns of every newspaper in the world, and was found seated at his desk, a huge piece of furniture, covered with piles of manuscripts, books, and newspapers.

Poincaré's home reflects his temperament. The house is furnished in the plainest style. There is nothing of the French taste for bibelots and ornaments. Everything is massive, square, solid, and severe.

He greeted correspondent in a way which, although it might have appeared cold in another man, was very effusive, coming from Poincaré. He prides himself on belonging to the newspaper fraternity himself, and up to the time that he took up office as Premier his weekly contributions to Le Temps formed what he called his most cherished recreations.

Of the case in point he would not speak, but when it was suggested to him that he ought to be taking a more active part in the Government of France, he became more talkative.

Republican to the Core.

Ten days afterward Poincaré accepted an invitation to form a Cabinet in succession to the Caillaux Ministry, he took Briand as Minister of Justice, Millerand as Minister of War, Delcassé, Bourgeois, &c., as members of the "Grand Cabinet." At the head of this strong Government Poincaré has been able to employ to the full his strength of will and his genius as a statesman.

Republican to the core, he has appealed beyond party interests to the interest of the nation. He has strengthened, as never before, the power of the Republican Party in Parliament. His enthusiasm for France has given a new impulse to the nation. Taking advantage of the reawakening of patriotism, which has swept over France since the Agadir crisis, he has governed with a firm hand to one end—the greatness of his country, and has given the republic a prestige which it has not known for a long time.

As the Chief Executive of the nation it is to be expected that Poincaré's extraordinary personality will be felt, not only in France, but also abroad. Poincaré will be no figurehead. The Constitution gives him several prerogatives, of which he is certain to take advantage if necessary. As President at all Cabinet meetings his convincing argument will unquestionably carry greater weight than Presidential speeches have done since the early days of the Third Republic. His coworkers of the Cabinet will be chosen by him and he will not hesitate to veto any bill which he may consider against the interests of the country. Moreover, should the Chamber oppose him, he might dissolve it, always according to the Constitution.

On the other hand, it is possible that none of these strong measures will be necessary. Poincaré is, first of all, a diplomat. While Briand is called "the iron-handed," Poincaré's nickname, gained through his recent efforts to prevent a European war, is "the chef d'orchestre in the concert of the powers." This power to conciliate he is likely to apply to Government affairs in such a way as to win without a fight.

Poincaré is in his fifty-third year and comes from a family distinguished in science and literature. His father was a prominent public official, and one of his brothers occupies a high post in the Government service. A cousin is a member of the French Institute.

Poincaré has been in politics for many years, having been elected a Deputy in 1887. He was Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies from 1895 to 1898 and was elected a Senator in 1903. He has served in several Cabinets, holding the posts of Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Finance. He became Prémier on Jan. 14, 1912.

In taking that position, he made a great financial sacrifice. His annual income from the law has been estimated at $80,000. His salary as a Cabinet Minister is $8,000. He will receive a salary of $240,000 as President, but much of this he will be obliged to spend and this emolument will cease after his term of office, when he will be debarred from resuming his career as a lawyer and will be "politically dead."

Americans, who have met Poincaré, have always found him interested in the development and the institutions of the United States, and accurately informed upon the larger aspects of current American politics and finance.

He greatly facilitated the work of Ambassadors Bacon and Herrick, and gave much attention to the Franco-American Committee, which sent a delegation, headed by Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the United States last year with the French nation's gift of a bronze bust by Rodin, which was erected at Crown Point, in memory of Samuel Champlain.

The wife of the President-elect was formerly Mlle. Henriette Benucci, an Italian by birth. She and her husband make their home in the Rue Commandent Marchand, near the Bois.

DUKE REPRIEVES MURDERER.

Governor General of Canada Saves Russian from the Gallows.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—A young Russian named Yacovloff, about to be executed for murder, was saved from death this morning by the direct intervention of the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness telephoned to Ottawa, announcing that he would exercise the royal prerogative, and that the prisoner should be reprieved. The Duke's action is due to the fact that many unusual circumstances surround the crime, and also to the belief in many quarters that Yacovloff is insane.

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SCYLLA OR CHARYBDIS	Broughton
AN OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS	Conrad
CROSS CURRENTS	Dickens
TATTERLY	Gallon
A FORGOTTEN SIN	Gerard
AN ARRANGED MARRIAGE	Gerard
THE IMPEDIMENT	Gerard
MISS PROVIDENCE	Gerard
SENSITIVE PLANTS	Gerard
SPOTLESS REPUTATION	Gerard
THE WRONG MAN	Gerard
EVE'S RANSOM	Gissing
SINGULARLY DELUDED	Grand
THE REPROACH OF ANNESLEY	Gray
SILENCE OF DEAN MAITLAND	Gray
A YELLOW ASTER	Iota
COLONEL ENDERBY'S WIFE	Malet
THE LADIES' GALLERY	McCarthy
THE RIDDLE RING	McCarthy
THE RIGHT HONORABLE	McCarthy
A GRAY EYE OR SO	Moore
LUCIA, HUGH AND ANOTHER	Nesbit
DANCER IN YELLOW	Norris
FLOWER OF THE FLOCK	Norris
MARIETTA'S MARRIAGE	Norris
THE WIDOWER	Norris
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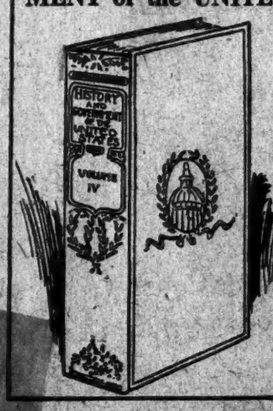

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COMPENSATION BILL BARS STATE PLEDGE

Governmental Insurance Avoided by Proposed Law That Borrows from Three States.

MEASURE MADE OPTIONAL

Employer May Carry Risk or Unload It—Emmet Says Provisions Protect Many Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A bill to provide for workmen's compensation within the limitations prescribed by the Court of Appeals in its decision holding unconstitutional the law urged by the Wainwright Commission was introduced in the Legislature to-day by Senator Foley and Assemblyman Walker. It is made optional, and, unlike the bill favored by the State Federation of Labor, does not provide for State insurance nor a guaranty on the part of the State. The bill introduced to-day practically is an administration measure. In its preparation William Temple Emmet, State Superintendent of Insurance, consulted Senators Wagner, Foley, and Blauvelt, Assemblyman Walker, and H. B. Bradbury, an attorney who has made a study of the subject. The State Insurance Department has taken a position against State insurance.

The bill provides that every employer and employe shall be considered as within the provisions of the act unless the Insurance Department receives notice of an intention to reject its provisions. Employers who decide to come within the act are required either to insure their liability for compensation with stock or mutual insurance companies or to give satisfactory proof to the Insurance Department that they are able to meet their obligations.

The compensation will include provision for payments, in cases of total or permanent disability, during the entire lifetime of the employe. In fatal cases the compensation will be graded according to the number of dependents. The bill includes non-resident aliens.

The Insurance Department is authorized to create a bureau of examiners to pass on each settlement. In case of a dispute litigants may have their cases determined in court or by the State's examiners. The bill deprives employers who refuse to come within the provisions of the act of the three common-law defenses. In case an employer does not inform the department that he will not come within the provisions of the act, a claimant will have the choice of suing under the common law or under the Compensation act. This section, it is believed, will be effective in compelling employers to insure their liability.

As a protection to the employer the Insurance Department is to have authority to approve the premium rates charged by mutual or stock casualty companies for compensation insurance. This the department believes will assure an economical administration of the funds collected for compensation purposes.

Mr. Emmet said to-night the first object of this measure was to bring as many workmen as possible within the provisions of a compensation statute. He explained that the best features of the New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Michigan acts, all working smoothly, were adopted. It was thought best to put the system in the charge of the Insurance Department, first because that department could suppress sharp practice, and second because it would be much less expensive to have the present department enlarged sufficiently to take care of the work than to create a new one.

"A cardinal principle," Mr. Emmet continued, "was to see that the workmen and their dependents should be secured. This plan best was worked out, it was believed, by adopting the Michigan plan of compelling an employer to do one of three things: Either demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Insurance that he was financially able to carry the risk himself; insure in a mutual insurance association, or insure in a regular liability insurance company. Under such a plan it is believed the workmen will be more secure than under any other yet devised. This last feature is not contained in any law so far enacted.

"The third provision, relating to the settlement of claims, provides that no claim can be settled unless it has the approval of a public officer. Neither an employer nor an insurance company will be able to take any advantage of an employe. Employer and employe can go to the Superintendent of Insurance or to a Board of Examiners and settle their differences. Resort to the courts will be necessary only in cases where an agreement cannot be reached, or where the parties refuse to have their differences settled by the public board. It is known from ample experience in the working out of the Massachusetts law that this board will settle practically all disputes.

"The compensation payable either to workmen directly or to their dependents is not assignable, and no levy can be made thereon for debt. Legal fees are regulated carefully."

871 KILLED ON STATE LINES

And 4,340 Injured Last Year—Electric Roads Killed Eighty.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Accidents on steam railroads in the State amounted to 871 persons killed and 4,340 injured in the year ended June 30 last, according to statistics compiled by the Public Service Commission. The number of accidents, including all classes, was 5,272.

Accidents of various kinds to locomotive boilers caused three deaths and injuries to forty, but the commission says there have been no boiler explosions in the five years in which the State has had jurisdiction over locomotive boilers. More than 6,000 locomotives are constantly in use.

On the electric railroads outside of New York City, eighty persons were killed, and 2,206 injured in 1912.

The commission reports that safety precautions taken by telephone and telegraph companies have decreased the number of fatal accidents 57 per cent. and non-fatal accidents 45 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

$50,000 ANIMAL HOSPITAL.

New Institution for All Kinds and Sizes from Canaries to Horses.

A hospital for animals, equipped with the most up-to-date appliances for the care and medical treatment of cats, dogs, sick canaries, and other feathered songsters, as also horses, is to be built at once on the west side of Lafayette Street, between Bond Street and Shinbone Alley. The novel hospital will be built by the recently incorporated Women's League for Animals, which Mrs. James Speyer organized and of which she is President.

The plot obtained for the hospital is large enough to care for many four-footed and flying patients and still give an opportunity for a wide variety of work. It is 82 feet wide by 114 feet deep. On the ground floor will be an operating room, dispensary, the office, and some stalls. A larger operating room and a bathroom will be on the second floor, the bathroom for the use of patients and not attendants. The dog quarters will be on the third floor, where there will be a number of kennels, two rooms for canines suffering from contagious diseases, a kitchen, and a big room for birds. The cats also will be quartered on the third floor, but in an entirely different part from the dogs. There will be a large elevator to carry the sick animals in ease and comfort to their proper wards and operating rooms. An incinerator for dead animals will be installed in the basement.

This elaborate animal hospital will cost $50,000. The architects are Elisha H. Janes, with August W. Cordes as associate. The facade of the building will be of brick in the Colonial style.

W. P. WILLIAMS LEFT $46,536.

His Estate All Personalty, Made Up Chiefly of Securities.

The estate of William P. Williams, who died on July 5, has been appraised in the transfer tax proceedings at $47,758.80, with net value, after the various deductions, $46,538.29. Mr. Williams was formerly a member of the law firm of Stimson & Williams, dissolved in May last year.

The estate is all personalty and is made up chiefly of securities, among them 100 shares of the Adams Investment Company, $10,000; 250 shares United States Steel preferred, $28,061.25, and thirty shares Coast Line Land Company, $3,000. The last two blocks were transferred to the decedent's wife some time before his death, but the executor admits in an accompanying affidavit that the transfer may have been made in contemplation of death, and they are, therefore, taxed in the proceedings.

$20 FOR AUTO KILLING.

Newburg Authorities May Also Start Criminal Prosecution.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A twenty-dollar fine was imposed upon Lewis F. Remy, a chauffeur of New City, after an automobile which he was driving, carrying a party which included Sheriff L. W. Serven of Rockland County, had run down and killed Charles Ackerman, 64 years old, here to-day.

The authorities, however, are considering more serious prosecution. Remy was fined when the authorities found, they said, that he had no chauffeur's license, and that the machine lacked a proper license number.

TRACING $1,500,000 FRAUDS TO JACKSON

Head of Realty Company Is Convicted of Swindling a Woman Out of $5,000.

C. L. C. CLARK ARRESTED

Yonkers Syndicate Defrauded of $23,000 in Deal—Other Indictments Against Jackson.

Charles L. C. Clark of Hempstead, L. I., was arrested in the corridor outside the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the first degree. Clark had just finished testifying as a character witness for Edgar R. Jackson, the head of the Jackson Brothers Realty Company of 507 Fifth Avenue, who was later in the day convicted of grand larceny in the first degree, in that he swindled Miss Mary Griffith of Akron, Ohio, out of $5,000 by a fraudulent real estate deal.

Jackson and two other real estate men are jointly indicted with Clark, it being charged that they swindled the Yonkers Garden City Real Estate Company out of $23,000 by fraudulent real estate transactions. The complainant witness is Dr. George T. Leeds of Yonkers, the head of the concern. All the transactions upon which the indictments were found took place in 1908.

The story of the deal in which Clark took part consists of an involved series of transactions. The deal, according to Dr. Leeds, was started by the Jackson Brothers Realty Company selling to C. O. Warren and F. H. Booth, Trustees for the Yonkers company, eleven acres of land for $33,000, on which $7,500 was paid and the balance was to be settled in six months. At the end of thirty days the Jackson Brothers, it was said, had Clarence P. Day of 196 Shonnard Terrace, Yonkers, who was a salesman for them, write to Booth and Warren that if they would give him an option on the eleven acres he would resell them at a profit of $3,800 for the syndicate. He added that he wanted $300 commission leaving a net profit of $2,500.

The option was then given to C. C. Schaefer of 314 West Twentieth Street, a salesman for the Jackson concern, who posed as the purchaser of the eleven acres. Dr. Leeds told the Grand Jury that all the letters regarding this transaction were dictated by either Edgar R. Jackson or his brother, Oslin M. Jackson, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company. Some of these letters were to the effect that if Schaefer paid $1,000 on the property to the Yonkers Company, the Jackson Brothers would allow the company a profit of $1,500 and credit on the amount already paid for the eleven acres. This credit was to be used on the purchase of forty-five acres of land in Garden City at $4,000 an acre. This letter was dictated on Dec. 30, 1908, by Oslin Jackson. The terms of this purchase were to be $45,000 cash down and $45,000 in six months. The Jackson Brothers then assured the Yonkers Company that this transaction would net it a profit of 50 per cent., as it could sell it again.

The forty-five acres in question, it is charged, cost the Jackson Brothers $2,700 an acre, while they represented that it cost $4,000 an acre. This deal was finally settled on Jan. 5, 1909, when the Yonkers Company paid the first $45,000. At the time of the transaction the Jackson Brothers did not even own the property in question, Dr. Leeds testified, and never even had an option to buy it until Feb. 4, 1909.

At the end of six months the second payment of $45,000 came due and a new element was injected into the case. This was a prospective buyer of the property named John V. Boyd. This man was a dummy, it is alleged, but Jackson Brothers represented that he was willing to buy at a profit of $1,000 an acre to the Yonkers syndicate. He was also ready, they said, to put up $500 to bind the contract.

The Yonkers company then began to raise the $45,000, and finally paid it to him through a corporation known as the Garden City Realty Company, organized by the Jackson Brothers to take title to the forty-five acres. The property was subject to a mortgage of $82,000. This and other circumstances made the Yonkers Garden City Real Estate Company's land worth but $1,500 an acre, Dr. Leeds said.

It is charged that Clark entered into the swindle by giving Dr. Leeds two worthless notes for $2,500 and $21,000. Clark was arraigned before Justice Goff and was held in $10,000 bail for pleading, on Monday. He was unable to obtain a bondsman and was remanded to the Tombs.

The charge upon which Jackson was convicted was for the theft of $5,000 from same land in which the Yonkers people were interested. The transaction was very similar. There are several other indictments against him, and the District Attorney says that it is quite possible that the total of his swindling operations will reach $1,500,000. He was remanded until Tuesday for sentence.

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Castles and Chateaux of Old Touraine and the Loire Country. By Francis Miltoun. 71 illustrations by Blanche McManus. 8vo. L. C. Page, 1906. Published at $3, at $1.35

Italian Highways and Byways from a Motor Car. By Francis Miltoun. 33 illustrations by Blanche McManus. 8vo. L. C. Page, 1909. Published at $3, at.....$1.35

Barbizon Days: Millet, Corot, Rousseau, Barye. By Charles S. Smith. Many reproductions; 8vo.; New York, 1906. Published at $2, at.....75c

Sunlight and Shadow: A Book for amateur and professional photographers. By W. I. L. Adams. 100 Illustrations; square 8vo. Baker & Taylor. Published at $2.50, at..50c

Cuba and Her People of Today. By Forbes Lindsay. 50 illustrations; map; 12mo. L. C. Page & Co., 1911. Published at $3, at.....$1.35

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Our direct import, excellent styles, in black, brown and gray.

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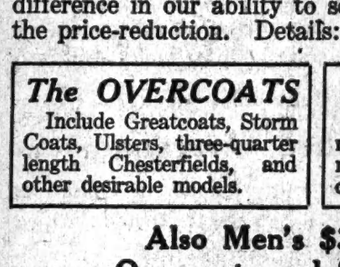
Clearance of Men's Shoes

Fine Gimbel Grades, Much Reduced


$4.75

The man who wants a pair of splendid Winter Shoes, can get them now for much less than their usual price, and choose from a fine lot of our own styles.

Men's $7 and $8 Shoes At $4.75 Pair
All our superb Welbred Shoes, mostly in the English Somerset last, illustrated, in gun-metal and tan Russia calf.

Men's $5 and $6 Shoes at $3.75 Pair
Stylish Shoes for Winter wear, various leathers and lasts.

Men's $3.95 Shoes at $2.85 Pair
Vici kid, gun-metal calf and tan calf are among the leathers included.
Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

MEN'S NEWS.

$12.50 to $15 Suits at $9.50.
$15 to $20 Suits at $12.50.
$20 to $25 Suits at $16.50.
$25 to $28 Suits at $20.

$12.50 to $15 Overcoats, $9.50.
$18 to $20 Overcoats at $12.50.
$20 to $25 Overcoats at $16.50.

This Is the Annual Clearance of All Fancy Suits and Winter Overcoats.

THIS IS MIDWINTER BY THE CALENDAR—the beginning of winter by the experience of Brooklyn people.

And therefore it is important that this mid-January brings our annual disposal of the remaining stock of fancy winter Suits and of all our winter Overcoats at greatly reduced prices.

We cannot promise you will find your size in every pattern here, but we can promise that you will find your size in a pattern you like—and that you can buy Suit or Overcoat for very much less money than the prices at which such Suits and Overcoats can profitably be made.

We can promise also that you will find here nothing but LOESER Clothing—with the distinction of style, the excellence of fabrics and of tailor work that makes this Clothing a satisfaction to the very many men who wear it.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

16 Button White Glace Kid Gloves, $1.98

THE FIRST TIME in a long while that we have been able to secure a lot of these good long Gloves for so low a price.

They are of excellent quality in sixteen-button length; perfect in fit and finished with three pearl buttons.

Two Clasp Heavy Embroidered German Kid Gloves, 69c.

Another Glove value which has no equal outside the Loeser Store. Two clasps, with three rows of embroidery. In black, white, tans and grays.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Women's $2 Silk Stockings at $1.35.

HERE IS AN EVENT fruitful with opportunities for economy in the very finest silk Hosiery. Black pure thread ingrain silk with silk or lisle soles and double silk tops. Two dollar values for $1.35.

$1.50 and $2 Silk Stockings for 89c.
Black and colored pure thread silk with silk soles and tops.

85c. and $1 Silk Stockings at 55c.
Black pure thread silk; also black self-embroidered with mercerized tops and soles.

50c. Silk Boot Stockings at 28c.
Black, white and tan full fashioned silk boot Stockings with lisle tops and soles.

Main Floor.

Prices Much Marked Down on

Misses' and Children's Outer Wear.

OUR ADVANTAGE IN THIS DISPOSAL is in straightening stocks. Your advantage is in the purchase of correct, well made, serviceable winter Dresses and Coats and other wear for a fraction of ordinary prices.

All of these Clothes are from good makers. All of them are as fine and in every way as desirable as any that could be procured for the present season.

But we are looking toward spring and—especially when size ranges are not complete—these most radical reductions are our method of getting ready.

Misses' One-Piece Dresses at $9.98, Formerly $14.98.
Of broadcloths and serges, in numerous styles; some trimmed and with long or three-quarter sleeves. Round and high necks. Odd sizes.

Misses' One-Piece Dresses at $18.98, Formerly to $35.
Of silks, serges and velvets and a few of silk plushes. Many different styles, but all of them attractive and high class. Richly trimmed with laces and silks.

Children's Coats at $4.98, Formerly to $9.
Broken sizes in a variety of fabrics and models.

Misses' and Junior Coats at $5.98, Formerly to $9.98.
Medium and heavy weights of wool mixtures. Full and three-quarter lengths with velvet and plain collars.

Second floor. None C. O. D. Exchanged or Received for Credit.

Negligee Gowns, $5.50 & $8

For Values Up to $12.98

THEY ARE MADE of albatross and French flannel in Empire style, with lingerie collars; also some in the high neck and long sleeve models. And a few are beautiful ones of silk.

None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Second Floor.

$1.50-$3 Motor Hoods, 98c

THE MODELS are all new and up to date. Some are of chinchilla, others of silbeline, felt and plush. All are neatly trimmed, some in self color, others in colors contrasting, and there are many with the "Retaino" fastener for holding veil.

In white, black, myrtle, royal, navy blue, brown, gray, light blue, purple and other good colors. Values up to $3 for 98c.

Main Floor, Fulton Street.

B. Altman & Co.

announce for this day (Saturday)
a Special Sale of

12,000 Yards of Choice Dress Silks

Arranged in Dress Lengths

OFFERING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE VALUES

IMPORTED NOVELTY SILKS, regularly $4.00 to 5.00 . . . . per yard $1.90

CREPE METEOR, 42 inches wide, in evening shades, regularly $3.50 . . per yard $1.75

PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS, regularly $2.00 & 2.50 . . . . per yard 95c.

WHITE WASHABLE HABUTAI SILK, 27 ins. wide, regularly $1.25 . . per yard 68c.

Also a SPECIAL PURCHASE of over 5,000 yards of IMPORTED SUMMER SILKS 40 to 43 inches wide, actual values $2.00 to 2.50 at 68c. per yard.

Other Special Sales for this day will consist of White Cotton Dress Fabrics, Misses' Silk Petticoats, Children's Rompers, Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery and Men's Winter Overcoats.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

WILSON SLIPS OVER HERE FOR THE NIGHT

Stops with His Friend, Col. House, for Dinner, and Then They Go to the Theatre.

LOOKS UP THE PANAMA CANAL

Col. Goethals, Talked Of for Governor of the Zone, Confers with Him—Gardner of Maine Calls.

President-elect Wilson astonished everybody yesterday afternoon by suddenly slipping out of Trenton and coming over to New York. He had not told anybody of his intentions until a short time before he left there. Then there was a wild scurrying around among the two secret service men and the six newspaper men whom he permitted to accompany him. Nobody else knew of it, not even the members of the Legislature and New Jersey officials with whom he had been conferring.

He left the State House at 4:14 in a taxicab and caught the 4:32 train for New York. His departure had been so little prepared that neither he nor any member of his party had reservations or Pullman tickets, and the conductor put in a busy quarter of an hour trying to find places for them.

At the Pennsylvania station here he was met by Col. E. M. House of Texas, and taken in an automobile to Col. House's apartment at 115 East Thirty-fifth Street, where he took dinner.

Col. House took Gov. Wilson to see Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart," at the Cort Theatre, after dinner. Nobody recognized the Governor until after the first act, and even then most of the people remained ignorant of his identity, while even those who were aware of it contented themselves with looking over at the upper right hand box occasionally to see how he enjoyed the play. The only thing approaching a demonstration on his part was when Peg, in expressing her opinion of Ethel's dog, says:

"That thing never could be President of the United States."

This brought out a good deal more applause than it usually gets, and most of the clapping was plainly directed at the President-elect. He smiled and joined in the applause. The line that made the biggest hit with him in the play was:

"If a dog has to be a dog, it should be made to look like a dog."

This line fairly convulsed him.

In the course of the third act, Martin W. Littleton appeared for a few moments at the back of the box and chatted with the Governor. On the way out of the theatre a few people spoke to him, but in general his desire for privacy was respected.

It was the nearest he had come yet to the unattainable ambition which he expresses as "preserving my incognito." He went back to Col. House's home and will return to New Jersey the first thing in the morning.

The Governor said there was no politics in his visit to Col. House, whom he has known for a long time. The apartment house was guarded by three Secret Service men, two of whom came with the Governor from Trenton, and nobody was allowed to communicate with Col. House's apartment even over the telephone unless he was somebody known to the telephone operator.

Before coming to New York the Governor had had several conferences, the most important being with Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine, who is considered a likely candidate for Secretary of Agriculture; Col. George W. Goethals, in charge of the Panama Canal work, and Col. Spencer S. Cosby, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington.

Senator Gardner, who visited him several days ago, came again and took luncheon with him. Both Gardner and the Governor were quite sure that nothing of importance was talked about. Mr. Wilson reminded the newspaper men that Gardner had been one of the managers of his campaign and that this had necessarily suggested the topic of conversation.

The talk with Col. Goethals, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, was not on the subject of the work of digging the canal, but on the question of canal government, and it was entirely evident that Gov. Wilson, who has had Col. Goethals in mind for the Governorship of the Canal Zone, had invited him down chiefly for the purpose of getting the Colonel's views on administration, and, so to speak, sizing him up. He did not offer him the Governorship, but it is considered almost a foregone conclusion that he will do so when the time comes.

"I wanted to be informed," said Gov. Wilson after the Colonel's departure, "about the laws that govern the Isthmus, and the administrative arrangement, so that I can take hold without too many preliminary inquiries after I take office."

But for all that, he did not discuss with Goethals the work of construction, but only the questions which the future Governor of the Zone will have to deal with.

Col. Goethals urged the President-elect to pay a visit to the canal, but Mr. Wilson has no present intention of going.

Col. Cosby is the officer in charge of the White House, and he came to tell its future occupant what he may expect when he moves in. He brought with him an elaborate set of plans, and the Governor put in half an hour studying them and asking questions about what he will have to do in his future home, and how to do it.

The Governor contemplates no changes in the White House. "Some are to be made," he said, "but they were not suggested by me, though I was consulted about them, and I approve them. There are to be more guest rooms in the third story. The White House was not planned on a very domestic scale, and there is a shortage of guest rooms."

Congressman David F. Lewis of Maryland, who introduced the original Parcel Post bill, and who highly disapproves of many points in the present law, came to give the Governor his ideas, and Gov. Wilson was much impressed by his command of the subject. "He has made a study of the subject," the Governor said, "and he told me a great many things about what he had found in foreign systems, indicating possible developments here. A very practical man he is, and a very suggestive one."

TO GUARD WILSON'S LIFE.

Secretary MacVeagh Asks $3,000 for Secret Service Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, asked the House of Representatives today to appropriate $3,000 for the expenses of Secret Service men assigned to protect President-elect Wilson prior to his inauguration. Mr. MacVeagh contended it was the duty of the Government to protect the life of the President-elect.

Secret Service men were detailed to guard Gov. Wilson after his election, but that was without authority of law, so the Secretary sought the sanction of Congress for his action.

MAINE CONTEST IN CONGRESS.

Senator Gardner Hears Burleigh's Seat Will Be Challenged.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The next session of Congress may have on its hands a contest over a Senatorial seat. Senator Gardner of Maine, who was here today to see Gov. Wilson, said that he understood from members of the Maine Legislature that the grounds for a contest of Senator-elect Burleigh's seat were being laid. "A Democratic member of the Legislature," said he, "told me in Augusta yesterday that he would at once introduce a resolution for an investigation of the election. But, please let it be understood that it is not I who am instituting a contest. I could not do that, for I have not myself any evidence of wrong-doing in the election."

The contest would rest on charges that some members of the Legislature who had intended to vote for Gardner were improperly influenced to vote for Burleigh.

Discussing the situation in the Senate, Senator Gardner said there were standpat Democrats as well as standpat Republicans there. "Harmony in the party seems probable," said he, "but if the standpat Democrats should find themselves in a situation where they would have the balance of power, some of them are pretty sure to get cross-eyed."

Starts Fight for Suffrage.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17.—A fight for woman's suffrage in North Carolina was started to-day when Representative Clark introduced a resolution in the House to amend the Constitution so that women would be permitted to vote. This is the first measure of the kind ever presented in the North Carolina Legislature.

PALMER DENIES HE'LL QUIT.

Democratic State Chairman Has a Conference with Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—George M. Palmer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was in conference with Gov. Sulzer this evening in the Executive Chamber. The Governor after Mr. Palmer departed said the State Chairman had called to discuss State politics in general. Mr. Palmer said there was no public interest in his visit to the Capitol. He denied a report published to-day that he would resign as Chairman of the State Committee. In the report it was stated that Mr. Palmer had sought the support of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, in an application for a position as a Public Service Commissioner and that when Mr. Murphy refused to give the desired indorsement the Chairman said he would resign. Mr. Palmer asserted he never had been a candidate for the position.

TO SHOW PLAZA PLANS.

Designs Submitted for Pulitzer Fountain and Central Park Approach.

The designs recently submitted in competition for the improvement of the Plaza approach to Central Park, and for a fountain to be placed in the Plaza as a gift to the city from the late Joseph Pulitzer, will be on exhibition, beginning Tuesday, in the main exhibition hall on the second floor of the New York Public Library. Mr. Pulitzer, by his will, bequeathed to his executors the sum of $50,000 "for the erection of a fountain at some suitable place in Central Park, preferably at or near the Plaza entrance at Fifty-ninth Street, and to be, as far as practicable, like those in the Place de la Concorde, Paris."

It was decided, after consultation with the Commissioner of Parks and with the Art Commission, that a satisfactory design and location for the proposed fountain could best be obtained with the preparation of a general plan for rearranging and improving the entire Plaza, extending along Fifth Avenue from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth Streets. The executors, after obtaining the general approval of the city departments interested, determined to institute a limited competition. Although the principal object of this competition is to secure an appropriate design and location for the fountain contemplated in Mr. Pulitzer's will, the executors hope that a study of the broader problem of developing a good architectural treatment of the whole Plaza will stimulate public interest and result in the adoption by the city of the best plan.

The executors invited five architectural firms to submit designs, and all accepted. They are McKim, Mead & White, Carrère & Hastings, Arnold W. Brunner, John Russell Pope, and M. Van Buren Magonigle. The jury consists of George B. Post, representing the executors; Whitney Warren, representing the Park Commissioner, and Paul P. Cret, Charles A. Platt, and Herbert Adams, selected by the competitors. The jury will meet to judge the drawings within the next few days, and the award will be announced before the opening of the public exhibition.

PULITZER GIFT IN COURT.

William B. Hornblower, attorney for the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, appeared yesterday before Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler to explain the position of the executors of Mr. Pulitzer's will toward the application of the Philharmonic Society for the payment of a $500,000 legacy under the will and one-third of certain accrued income.

Mr. Hornblower said the executors were willing to accept the affidavits submitted on behalf of the society as proof of the facts contended to be a compliance with the requirements of the will, but said that questions of law were involved on which the executors desired a Surrogate's opinion to protect them from possible future litigation. He said in response to questions that the executors had no objections to paying the bequest once the legal questions were disposed of.

$7,000,000 RAISED FOR NEW TECH PLANT

President Maclaurin Tells 500 Alumni, Here for Reunion, of the Building Plans.

STRUCTURES OF CONCRETE

E. M. Hagar Gives $1,000,000 Worth of Cement—Big Donors the Guests of Celebration.

More than 1,000 alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, familiarly known as Tech, have come from all parts of the country to take part in the two-day celebration which began yesterday, and which is the first general reunion of Tech alumni ever held in New York. The principal cause for rejoicing is the fact that President R. C. Maclaurin in less than two years has taken up a collection of $7,000,000 from friends of Tech, thereby probably breaking all records for college Presidents. The chief interest centred on the identity of "Mr. Smith," who gave $2,500,000 in a lump for the building of a brand new educational plant, but President Maclaurin said positively that the real name of the donor would not be made public at the present reunion.

A mass meeting was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Plaza, and 500 alumni gave the Tech cheer as President Maclaurin rose to address them. He said:

"Here is a fact of great significance for the future of Technology, the fact that its alumni have banded themselves into local associations throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that all of them are striving to help their fellow-alumni and the great Alma Mater of them all. To bring all this energy together, and to make it effective for helping Technology everywhere is the greatest problem that the Alumni Association as a whole has to consider. I hope, as a result of your meeting here, something will be done toward a solution of this problem. If this be so, this reunion will mark an epoch in the history of Technology.

"For months I have been bombarded by the eager questions from alumni and others, 'When will building begin?' I regret the apparent indecision, but if we cannot yet say quite definitely when we shall begin, I think we can say with some certainty that we shall end in the Fall of 1915. When I say 'end' I mean the buildings for which fundamental provision has already been made through the generosity of Mr. 'Smith,' namely, the strictly educational buildings, lecture rooms, laboratories, and so on.

"We have a glorious site and magnificent opportunities, but our task of design is not made more easy by the great expectations of Boston and the unbounded confidence in Technology on the part of Mr. 'Smith.'

"We want beautiful buildings, beautiful in their simplicity and in their appropriateness to the great practical ends for which they are designed. At the same time, we want buildings that are as efficient for educational purposes as are the best factories and mills for their purpose. We have gone through a long process of self-education as to our needs.

"We feel that by this time we are ready to place the load on the architect's shoulders. Great is his opportunity, and great his responsibility. In one sense he is foredoomed to failure, for he must fail to satisfy you all. Some will expect a practical solution of our problem, and some a picturesque one; some will look for Gothic architecture, and some for factory construction."

That the new Technology to rise on the fifty-five-acre site purchased last year in Cambridge was to be built of concrete throughout was the announcement made by John R. Freeman, '76, President of the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, who has spent the last six months in preparing the engineering plans for Technology's new plant, and who outlined his unique plans, which mark a radical departure from American college architecture, yesterday for the first time.

"Classic architecture," Mr. Freeman said, "at once suggests marble, granite of sandstone. Notwithstanding Mr. Smith's' munificence, 1,000,000 square feet of useful floor area housed in cut stone was plainly beyond our reach, nor did cut stone seem the most fitting material for a school where structural economy is to always be a fundamental lesson. To a present-day civil engineer Portland cement concrete is the natural building material in the world, preeminently the building material of the present epoch, and, therefore, is peculiarly appropriate for housing our great engineering school, providing only we can be sure of giving it a more beautiful exterior appearance than is commonly met with."

In addition to concrete construction another novelty about the new Technology is that in place of detached buildings there will be one great central mass of connected buildings.

Other speakers at the mass meeting were James W. Rollins, and Profs. Dewey, Noyes, and Sedgwick. After the speaking the new Technology Clubs Associated was organized, the following officers being elected: W. H. King, '94, President; G. W. Kittredge, '77; I. W. Litchfield, '85; S. B. Ely, '93; F. A. Smythe, '89; F. E. Shepard, '87; J. L. Shortall, '82, Vice Presidents; Walter Humphreys, '97, Secretary and Treasurer.

The guests of honor were "George Smith," T. C. du Pont, '83; E. H. Hagar, '93; C. W. Eaton, '84, and J. R. Freeman, '76, the principal donors who have made possible the development of the new plant on the new site. Col. du Pont gave $750,000 for the land, and Mr. Hagar, President of the National Portland Cement Company, offered to give all the cement required. When it was decided to construct the buildings of concrete Mr. Hagar allowed his original promise to stand, although nearly $1,000,000 worth of cement will be required. The Chief Marshal was D. C. Fenner, '93.

To-night the annual dinner of the Alumni Association, to be held at the Plaza, will bring the 1913 reunion to a close.

HELD FOR BEATING TEACHER.

Two Boys Arrested for Leading Fifteen Others in an Assault.

Two boys charged with having led fifteen others in an attack last Saturday night on philip J. E. Rotherman, Supervising Inspector of Physical Culture, who was badly beaten when he attempted to eject several unruly boys from the gymnasium of Public School 158, Avenue A and Seventy-eighth Street, were arrested yesterday after several days' search by Detectives Skelly and Bryant of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

The boys have their names as John Luhr, 17 years, 404 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Vincent Eckes, 17, 424 East Seventy-ninth Street. Luhr was held in $2,000 bail on a charge of felonious assault and carrying a blackjack, while Eckes was held in $1,000 bail charged with assault.

Mr. Rotherman is a well-known athlete, having been a member of the Board of Directors of the Olympic games held at Stockholm. He is also a Princeton graduate and a member of the Princeton Club.

In a hand-to-hand fight Mr. Rotherman received a terrific blow on the back of the head from a plumber's ladle and a painful cut in the left hand. He tried to resume his work on Monday evening, but he suffered a fainting spell as a result of the blow on his head, and had to be sent to his home at 472 West 147th Street. Mr. Rotherman was able to appear in the police court yesterday as complainant against the two young prisoners.

ASTOR REAL ESTATE SET ASIDE FOR TRUST

Conveyances Made to Meet Provisions of Will in Favor of Mrs. J. J. Astor and Son.

MORE ARE YET TO COME

Transfers Signed by William Vincent Astor as an Outright Legatee of His Father.

County Register Max S. Gritzenhagen received yesterday from the estate of Col. John Jacob Astor nine conveyances of property to establish trusts created under his will, which has been admitted to probate. E. D. Coulter, the lawyer who appeared as attorney of record, said that yesterday's conveyances had not completed the $5,000,000 trust for Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor nor the $3,000,000 trusts established by the will for Ava Alice Muriel Astor, Col. Astor's daughter, nor for his posthumous son, John Jacob Astor. Other transfers are to follow, he said.

Mr. Coulter said he could give no forecast of the completion of the official inheritance tax appraisal of Col. Astor's estate now pending before Transfer Tax Appraiser John V. Coggey, nor of the first accounting of the executors, trustees, and guardians appointed by Col. Astor's will and the Surrogates' Court. He would not estimate the value of the property conveyed by yesterday's transfers.

In the first series of transfers William Vincent Astor, as an outright legatee of his father, conveyed to James Roosevelt Roosevelt of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, Nicholas Biddle of Lewisboro, Westchester County, and Douglas Robinson of Warren, Herkimer County, as trustees of his father's will, a number of parcels for the benefit of Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor, to erect the trust which she is to enjoy during her life or abstention from remarriage.

The first parcel, which was noted as subject to a lease to the Saranac Realty Company, was the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 124th Street and the southwest corner of 125th Street.

The second parcel, 18-20 Ninth Avenue, running to the southeast corner of Thirteenth Street and the west side of Hudson Street.

The third transfer for the benefit of Mrs. Astor's trust was in Avenue A, running from the east side of that avenue along Third and Fourth Streets in a rectangle 192 by 145 feet.

The fourth parcel, assigned by young Mr. Astor for the benefit of his stepmother, was 200-202 Lafayette Street and 416-422 Broome Street.

The executors of Col. Astor also deeded to themselves as trustees for Mrs. Astor's benefit the premises at 6 Wall Street, 3 Pine Street, 5 Pine Street, and 94-96 Broadway.

For the benefit of the $3,000,000 trust created for his sister, Miss Ava Alice Muriel Astor, young Mr. Astor deeded to his father's trustees the property at 18-26-28 West Thirty-third Street.

The parcels for the benefit of the infant John Jacob Astor, for whom a $3,000,000 trust fund was provided in the will, were deeded by the executors of the will to themselves as trustees. They included 24 Dey Street and 1-13 East Thirty-third Street.

They're Moving Fast!

---The 15,000 Suits & Overcoats

Comprising The

Hackett-Carhart Reorganization Sale

And Complete Clearance.

Reductions Ranging from

$5.50 to $35

More than 2,000 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $15, $18, $20 and $22.50. Are now..... $9.50

More than 3,500 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $20, $22.50, $25 and $28. Are now.. $12.50

More than 4,000 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $25, $28, $30 and $32.50. Are now..... $15.50

More than 3,500 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $30, $35, $37.50 and $40. Are now..... $19

More than 2,000 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $40, $45 and $50. Now..... $25

About 200 Overcoats—$55, $60 and $65 values. Now..... $30

Furnishing Reductions

The following furnishings are far and away the choicest creations of the present day. For beauty and tastefulness, their equal doesn't exist outside of the finest Fifth Avenue Haberdashery Shops. And the prices are less than you would pay elsewhere for the most commonplace.

The Greatest Assortments of Fine Shirts Underprice in Hackett-Carhart History.

$1 & $1.25 Non-fadeable, Pleated and Plain Shirts. Guaranteed service..65c

$1.50 Hackett-Carhart and famous advertised makes of Shirts.....85c

$2 Famous advertised makes and exclusive styles.....$1.15

$2.50 & $3 Shirts of English & Scotch Custom Madras.....$1.50

$3 & $4 Shirts. Finest Custom-quality Scotch Madras.....$1.85

$5 Pure Silk Shirts of exclusive design..$3.15

$6 & $6.50 Bright Satin Stripe, R. & T., Custom Silk Shirts.....$3.65

$10 Finest French Crepe Silk Shirts, with elaborate Monogram.....$4.75

Underwear Reductions

Medium and Winter Underwear

$1.50 & $2 Worsted, Wool and Balbriggan Underwear. American Hosiery and Reiss makes.....85c

$2 & $2.50 Natural Worsted and Wool Underwear. Guaranteed not to shrink.....$1.15

$2, $2.50 & $3 Merino and Natural Wool Underwear. American Hosiery and Reiss makes. Non-shrinkable.....$1.35

Neckwear Reductions

50 & 75c Poplin and Silk Neckwear. 40 plain shades, and hundreds of designs.....25c

$1 Silk Neckwear. Exclusive designs and iridescent shades.....45c

$1.50 Imported Silk Neckwear.....65c

$2 & $2.50 Foreign Silk Neckwear.....85c

Knitted Neckwear Reductions

65c Knitted Neckwear, 3 for $1.....35c

$1 Knitted Neckwear. Exclusive designs.....45c

$1.50 & $2 Knitted Neckwear English hand frame.....85c

$2 & $2.50 Knitted Neckwear. English hand frame.....$1.35

$3 & $3.50 Knitted Neckwear. English hand frame.....$1.65

Glove Reductions

$1.50 & $2 Russian Kassan, Arabian Mocha and English Cape Gloves. Famous English and American makes.$1.15

$2.50 Arabian Mocha Gloves, Custom makes.....$1.65

Silk Hosiery Reductions

50c Onyx and Esco Silk Hose. All shades.....25c

Sweater Reductions

$3.50 Oxford Worsted Sweaters.....$2.25

$4 & $5 Worsted Sweaters.....$2.75

$6 Worsted Sweaters.....$3.25

$7.50 Worsted Sweaters.....$4.75

$10 Angora Coats.....$5.75

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall

841 Broadway at 13th St., Near Union Sq.

119 West 42d St. Near Broadway. Open Evenings.

154 East 125th St. Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings

Mid-Day Cabaret, 8th Floor

34 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

Final Clearance of

Hurt Books

Books that have been soiled and mussed during our holiday season, that we cannot sell as brand new merchandise, have been put aside for this sale at greatly reduced prices. ☞ Third Floor.

We have added another large collection to this sale for the final clearance previous to inventory.

The list embraces books on travel, history, Juveniles, religion, fiction, poets, essays and standard works in sets at greatly reduced prices.

We mention a few of the titles **at 15c** *Only one or two of a kind*

In Memoriam. By Alfred Tennyson.
The Battle of Life. By Charles Dickens.
The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens.
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AGREE ON PROTOCOL IN WAIST STRIKE

Meetings of Strikers Called for To-day to Ratify Action of the Conference Committee.

GARMENT TRADE PEACE PLAN

Movement Started to End Walkout of 40,000 Workers in Boys' Clothing Industry.

Meetings have been called in eighteen halls throughout this city for 10 o'clock this morning, at which audiences drawn from the 35,000 or 40,000 girl and women strikers in the dress and waist industry will be informed of the result of the negotiations of their leaders with representatives of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association.

The union leaders and representatives of the manufacturers' association at a meeting at the Hoffman House last night approved the settlement of the strike through the adoption of a protocol similar to the one now in operation in the cloak industry.

The meetings of the strikers were called so that they could vote on the proposals adopted by the joint conference. The Executive Committee of the union will be called together early this morning to pass on the proposals and after they have been ratified by the strikers the members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association will meet in the Fifth Avenue Building to approve the settlement.

If the manufacturers and the strikers assent to the plan, it is expected that the protocol will be signed and in operation by Monday morning.

If the protocol is approved, the strike will continue against the manufacturers and contractors who are not members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. Non-association manufacturers will not be permitted to resume work without molestation unless they join the association of manufacturers or sign the protocol.

Among the white goods, kimono, and wrapper strikers there was not so much cause for satisfaction. The rapid developments in the dress and waist workers' strike, it was said, had tended to throw into the background the other strikes. No settlements were reported in either industry, although many manufacturers were said to have applied for terms of settlement. Among the applicants, it was said, were twenty contractors, but none of them was recognized by the union officials.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Vice President of the Woman's Trade Union League, in addressing a meeting of white goods workers in Kessler's Theatre, Second Avenue and Second Street, yesterday afternoon, advised the strikers to organize a company of their own and become producers of underwear for their own profit if the manufacturers continued to hold out longer against a settlement on the union's terms.

Beginning to-day, squads of women college students will be organized as pickets, according to Miss Barnum. They will be led by Miss Frieda Kirchway of Barnard, daughter of Prof. Kirchway of Columbia University; Miss Gertrude Corliss of the Loretta Academy, Clifton, Canada, and Miss Madalene Doty of Wellesley. Miss Corliss visited strike headquarters yesterday and took an active part in following up the complaints of girl strikers. Through her intervention, it was said, a summons had been served on a forewoman in an east side shop, who had locked in girl employes and who was alleged to have beaten some of the girls with a club.

Mayor Gaynor sent a letter to Miss Barnum yesterday, telling her that her request for the appointment of fifty women special policemen could not be granted. Miss Barnum wanted the guards to protect girl strikers from white slavers. This was the Mayor's letter:

Office of the Mayor.
New York, Jan. 16.

Dear Madam: Your letter is at hand. Shortly after I came in as Mayor I cancelled all appointments of private persons to act as policemen. Such persons hired themselves out at so much a day, and took sides and perpetrated all sorts of unlawful things. They were used in labor strikes to commit violence and disorder. Now you ask me to restore that condition of things. Permit me to say that I do not think you know the gravity of what you are asking me to do. If I deputize people on your side, the other side will ask for deputies also, and the result will be violence and disorder. Yours very truly,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

An entertainment to aid the workers in the clothing trades will be given under the auspices of the Women's Political Union in the large hall, Cooper Union, on Monday evening, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock. The musical programme will be under the direction of Miss Lonalle, manager of the People's Symphony Concerts. Mme. Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing and the Garrigues grand opera trio will give the finale of the last act of Gounod's "Faust" and will lead in the singing of the "Woman's Marseillaise." Mme. Garrigues, manager of the trio, is a Suffragist and voted in Colorado in 1904. Folk dances will be given under the direction of the Misses Lewisohn. Between the musical numbers members of the union will speak.

MAY END GARMENT STRIKE.

Manufacturers of Boys' Clothing Have a Settlement Plan.

The Association of Boys' Clothing Manufacturers had taken steps, it was said yesterday afternoon, to bring back to their benches 40,000 or 50,000 of the 110,000 workers now on strike in the men's and boys' garment industry. Those affected by this movement, it was said, were all employed in the boys' clothing department of the trade, which was in the hands of some seventy firms.

The Association of Boys' Clothing Manufacturers is one of the four associations allied with the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, of which Eugene S. Benjamin is President. Members of the Boys' Clothing Association, it was said, met yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort and authorized a settlement involving a 5 to 10 per cent. increase in wages. The settlement terms did not include direct recognition of the United Garment Workers' Union of America.

"The plan," said a man who is closely connected with the situation, "provides that the members of the Association of Boys' Clothing Manufacturers shall authorize its contractors to go to the union and offer a 5 to 10 per cent. increase in wages, provided the workers in this department of the trade are allowed to return to work. It is understood that the union is adverse to dealing directly with the contractors. This difficulty has been surmounted, for the manufacturers of boys' clothing have agreed to furnish their contractors with a written promise to live up to the new terms. If the union decides to accept the proposal for a 10 per cent. increase in pay it will mean that 40,000 to 50,000 men can go back to work immediately. If the union should decide to refuse to recognize the contractors then it will mean a bitter fight to the end."

It was understood that the manufacturers of boys' clothing refused to consent to anything but a fifty-four-hour week. The union wanted a forty-eight-hour week. In view of the proffered increase in pay it was not expected that the forty-eight-hour demand would be pressed by the union.

If the settlement plan of the boys' clothing manufacturers is accepted by the union, the other three associations represented by Mr. Benjamin, including the New York Clothing Trade Association, the Tailors to the Trade, and the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, are expected to take similar steps for a settlement with the union.

Many fights were reported yesterday in the men's garment strike. They began early in the morning and for hours the police in Astor Place, East Broadway, and Canal Street were kept busy. Umbrellas and stones played a part in the fights, and several policemen and private detectives, as well as pickets and strike-breakers, were bruised. Twenty persons were arrested.

In the magistrates' courts severe penalties were imposed on those who took part in the disturbances. Five strikers who had invaded the factory of Max Rous at 1,115 Broadway and who, according to the testimony produced in court, threw irons and bricks at strikebreakers, were all sent to the Workhouse by Magistrate McQuade in the Jefferson Market Court. One of the five men, Joseph Harris, of 28 Forsyth Street, received a sentence of thirty days. The others received fifteen-day sentences. Two other men were sentenced by Magistrate McQuade to ten days in the Workhouse.

TAFT WARNS WILSON.

Advises Him to Stick to the Middle of the Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—President Taft, who was a guest of the Clover Club here to-night, wished good luck to Mr. Wilson in his four years' occupancy of the White House, but gave warning that in his opinion the people at the polls in November decided against radicalism as well as against conservatism, and advised the Democrats to abide by their verdict—"stick to the middle of the road."

"I have every good will for the incoming Administration," said the President. "I sincerely hope that the course taken by it will make you prosperity—will not interfere with that prosperity which but for some obstruction is certainly coming to the country."

The President said the Democratic Party found itself a victor between the Republican Party, deemed conservative, and the Progressive Party, called radical.

"It would be well for the incoming Administration to preserve that position and not try to 'out-Herod Herod.'"

The programme of his successor the President called "ambitious," and he mentioned briefly tariff revision, the "proposal to emancipate the poor," and the "militant spirit that is to grind down all wrong and elevate all right."

"If this programme can be carried out in one or two of three terms or decades," said Mr. Taft, "we would be glad to wait its coming.

"I don't wish to be put in the attitude of opposing progress. All I wish to say is 'it's your term and your move.' If you succeed we will applaud you; if you don't, then our judgment will be better than yours and we shall have taken not the more brilliant and enticing paths, but the safest course along which lies real progress for mankind."

President Taft also addressed the Medical Club and the Poor Richard Club here.

As usual, the President was carefully guarded by city detectives as well as Secret Service men, and a man who aroused suspicion by his efforts to attract his attention, was taken into custody. At City Hall the prisoner was found to be an inventor who wished to interview the President, and was discharged after being permitted to write a message to Mr. Taft.

The President will leave to-morrow for New York. Mrs. Taft and Secretary Hilles are expected to join him here and accompany him.

Guests at the dinner in Philadelphia given by the Poor Richard Literary Club in honor of President Taft, listened to speeches delivered here by Fire Commissioner Johnson and ex-Senator Towne of New York, by means of individual receivers placed in front of each guest and connected with four private wires running between this city and Philadelphia.

SHIELDS LEADS IN NASHVILLE

Gets 56 Votes for Long Senate Term —No Election in Idaho.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17.—Chief Justice John K. Shields, a regular Democrat, took the lead of the candidates for the long term in the United States Senate on the fourth ballot in the State Legislature to-day. He received 56 votes. Sixty-seven is necessary to a choice. Joseph R. Wilson, brother of the President-elect, received one vote in balloting on the short Senatorial term.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 17.—Chief Justice James F. Ailshie and ex-Gov. James H. Brady each received 31 votes for United States Senator in the Idaho Legislature to-day. Many changes were recorded in the voting, but there was no sign of a break in the deadlock.

West Virginia Deadlock Unbroken.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 17.—Two sessions of the State Senate were held to-day and resulted in an unsuccessful attempt to break the deadlock between Republicans and Democrats over the election of a President. Two tie ballots were cast, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday. The House did not meet. Absence of many Republican members of the Legislature, who left the city to spend Sunday at their homes, caused an abandonment of an attempt to hold a caucus to-night to nominate a United States Senator.

LIVE ON ONE MEAL A DAY.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities Appeals for Mother and Six Children.

An American family, a mother and six children under 16, deserted by the husband and father, have been found by a nurse from the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities existing on one meal a day. The mother starts out at 7 A. M. to do "day work," leaving the elder children in charge of the home and babies. The most the mother could earn was $8 a week. The continuous struggle to make ends meet is playing sad havoc with her health. The children suffer also.

Contributions for the exclusive use of this family may be sent to 0198 Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The bureau wishes to acknowledge the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0197, Alexander, $1; S. R., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1.

YOUNG WIDOW NEEDS HELP.

Association Would Pay Rent for Woman with Sick Child.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association appeals for aid for a widow 25 years old, with two children. The young woman maintained herself by going out to work until about a year ago, when her relatives established her in a small candy store to enable her to give more attention to her elder child, a semi-invalid, suffering with nervous trouble.

But she barely makes a living, her sick child is a great drain on her income, and it is impossible for her to pay her rent, $12, without help. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, wishes to relieve her of this burden for one year.

Donations for this purpose will be gladly acknowledged by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, city.

Thanks are due to V. D. R. for $5, Wohlfarth $1, Elliott $2, A Mother of Three $1, and Glass $1.

Solomon W. Johnson Seriously Ill.

Solomon W. Johnson, President of the American News Company, is seriously ill of pneumonia. Owing to his age of past 83 years his condition is considered beyond hope of recovery. Mr. oJhnson has been Treasurer of the American News Company since its organization in 1864, and President for a number of years. He is the last remaining of the seven original founders of the News Company.

Will Not Close Meadville Office.

President Barrett of the Adams Express Company, in a statement yesterday, said that the report that the company's office in Meadville, Penn., had been closed because of parcel post competition was not true.

"We have never had any intention of closing our office at Meadville at any time and we do not contemplate any such move in the near future," said President Barrett.

Our Newest Pattern
The Cromwell, here shown, is one of real beauty, simple and without unnecessary ornamentation. Like all
1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
it is made in the heaviest grade of plate. Absolutely guaranteed.
Sold by Leading Dealers

BOY WITH EMPTY GUN STOPS FLAT BURGLAR

Then Army of Women Jump on Thief and Choke Him While Urchin Gets Police.

CAPTOR ONLY 13 YEARS OLD

Edward McCarthy of the Bronx Proves Himself Steady of Nerve and a Good Runner Also.

Mrs. Alice McCarthy of 455 East 166th Street went out to buy something for dinner about 7 o'clock last night, and a few minutes after her departure her thirteen-year-old son Edward, who was playing with his younger brother in the kitchen, heard some one moving about the dining-room. He slipped along the hall and looked into the room. A man was packing up the silverware and cutglass.

There was a small revolver, unloaded, in the table drawer in the kitchen and Edward tip-toed back and got it. Then he crept along the hall again until he had reached the door, where he pointed his weapon at the burglar and exclaimed:

"What are you doing here?"

The man turned around, saw the gun, and tried to persuade the boy that he had entered the house by mistake. He said he was looking for a place to sleep, and had found the door open and so had walked in. Edward still held the revolver pointed at the man, but was at a loss what to do next, when Mrs. McCarthy entered the flat.

Passing the bedroom she saw a pile of clothing on the floor ready to be taken away, and, seeing the man in the dining-room, she did not wait to question him, but threw herself on him, screaming for help. She pushed him back onto a couch and was struggling with him when half a dozen neighbors ran in. The other women helped Mrs. McCarthy, and among them they held the man a prisoner until Edward had run seven blocks to the Morrisania Police Station and returned with Detectives Sullivan and Scheuing.

The burglar was almost choked into unconsciousness, and he welcomed the arrival of the detectives, who took him away from the women.

"I thought they'd kill me," he told the detectives, as he felt of his throat.

At the station house he said he was John Callahan of 29 Woodworth Street, Bridgeport, Conn. He said he was out of work, and having found the door of the McCarthy flat unlocked had walked in, intending to beg for some money if he found any one at home. He will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning.

Lord & Taylor
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Men's Shirts to Measure

We have on display an entirely new line of French Madras Cloth in a variety of designs and weaves.

Plain Negligee Shirts.....$3.50
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Special

Anderson's Scotch Madras Cloth
Discontinued Patterns—
Plain Negligee....*4 for $10.00*
Pleated Bosoms...*4 for $11.50*
Values $3.50 and $4.00 each

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The wonderful instrument that renders music for every member of the family—classical music, band music, rollicking songs, good old melodies, or the wonderful effects attained by a splendid stringed orchestra.

The Victrola is all of these, with music as perfect as the greatest musicians in the world have created and played. It is everyone's musical fulfillment.

There is a Victrola for every home.

Prices from $15.00 to $200.00

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

WARMEST JAN. 17 ON RECORD.

And Latest Date Since 1873 for Open Rivers—Cold Snap Due Soon.

According to the weather man yesterday was the warmest Jan. 17 New York had known since the records of his bureau were established in 1871. The day was also noteworthy as the latest date since 1873 on which the Hudson River was open for navigation. To-day, though, the weather man asserted, the temperature would probably drop, and he expected the thermometer would register in the neighborhood of 20 degrees above zero by Sunday.

While the maximum temperature of 59 degrees at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the minimum temperature of 54 degrees established high records for Jan. 17, the weather man said that the temperature taken for the month was not as mild as that of January, 1890. In that year the average temperature for the month was 40.2 degrees. The first seventeen days of this month showed an average temperature of 39 degrees; so that the latter half of the month must be warmer than the first half if the record of January, 1890, is to be equaled.

The Winter so far has been an unusually warm one, the records of the Weather Bureau showing that it is the mildest since that of 1889-1890, when the average temperature was 41.8, as compared to an average temperature of 40.7 degrees this year from Dec. 1 to and including yesterday.

Next in mildness to this Winter was that of 1901-1902, when the average temperature was 38.6 degrees.

The present warm weather, so the Weather Man explained, has nothing to do with the Gulf Stream, but lies in an unusual distribution of areas of high and low barometric pressure.

Mr. Scarr said there was no reason to fear an ice famine with high prices. There was still plenty of time for ice to form, he asserted. As a rule, he said, all the large ice companies harvested their crop in some two or three weeks, often as late as February or March.

The present price of ice is $2 a ton wholesale, which makes the family price 40 cents a hundred pounds.

At the offices of the National Ice Company it was said that Manhattan and Brooklyn were supplied with nearly 3,000,000 tons of ice last year, of which some was left over, but not enough to go far. Two weeks of zero weather would give all the ice that was needed, the officials of this corcern said.

BROWN ESTATE $735,840.

Divided Into Three Trust Funds for Nine Children.

An appraisal of the estate of Robert I. Brown, who died on Dec. 6, 1911, shows a net estate valued in the transfer tax proceedings at $735,840.54. The appraisal, which was made by Joseph I. Berry of the Deputy State Controller's office, was transmitted yesterday to the Surrogates' Court.

Mr. Brown was the owner of realty appraised in the proceedings at $557,000. The personality appraised is valued at $212,037.02.

The estate is divided into three separate trust funds, nine children sharing in the income, with contingent remainders to those surviving the termination of each trust. The value of the separate incomes going to each beneficiary varies from $77,091.02 to $85,251.78. The beneficiaries are Orella D. Brown, Aneita D. Brown, Stanley D. Brown, Lincoln D. Brown, and Udetta D. Brown, all of 162 West Seventy-sixth Street; Mrs. Isoline D. Ray, Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street; Herbert D. Brown, 600 West 140th Street; Dr. Ethel D. Brown, Hotel Irving, Gramercy Park, and Irving D. Brown, Clifton, Ariz.

SULLIVAN PETITION MONDAY.

Committee for "Big Tim" Will Be Asked Then from Supreme Court.

A petition for the appointment of a committee for the person and estate of Timothy D. Sullivan, Congressman-elect, will be presented to the Supreme Court on Monday. The petition will be offered by William H. Ellison, an attorney of Broadway, on behalf of Mr. Sullivan's relatives.

Mr. Ellison said yesterday that he had not been able as yet to obtain any statement of the value of Mr. Sullivan's property, but the value must be stated in proceedings for the appointment of a committee in order that the amount of the bond to be furnished may be fixed.

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Big Reductions from Former Prices

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Our specially arranged lot of
Extra Quality Kirmanshah Carpets
$195.00 to $295.00; formerly $375.00 to $525.00

Best Quality Asia Minor Carpets
in exclusive colorings and designs
$175 to $225—Actual value, $225 to $275

Extra Quality Teheran Carpets
$90.00 to $135.00—formerly $145.00 to $200.00

Kheva Bokhara Carpets
Suitable for halls and dens
$58.00 to $125.00—formerly $85.00 to $195.00

Fine Quality Iran Rugs
$39.50—formerly $55.00 to $65.00

An Original Collection of
Persian Jaff Rugs
the only lot in this country in recent years. Excellent rug for hard service
$35 to $75—Actual values $50.00 to $100.00

Beluchistan, Mosul & Daghestan Rugs
$14.85 and $19.75—formerly $22.50 to $30.00

Square Sized Turkish Rugs
$6.00 and $9.00—Values $8.00 to $12.50

January Furniture Sale
10% to 50% off
Entire Stock Included

Bedroom Suites & Separate Pieces
Modern and classic styles in mahogany, walnut, maple and plain and decorated enamels.

Dressers...$20.00, $24.50, $32.50 to $40.00
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PLANS LOWER TARIFF ON PULP AND PAPER

House Committee Hears John Norris, for Publishers, Plead for Admitting Canadian Product.

INDUSTRIES ARE CODDLED

Paper Makers, Opposing Change, Contend That Their Home Market Is Attacked by Most Nations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A substantial reduction of the tariff all along the line in the wood pulp and print paper schedule, and the retention approximately of the existing duties on tobacco, cigars and similar articles, which are regarded as luxuries, constitute part of the Democratic tariff revision programme to be presented to the coming extra session of Congress. This was the situation as viewed to-night by Democratic leaders, following two sessions to-day and another to-night in the marshalling of testimony on schedules "M" (pulps, papers, and books,) and "P" (tobacco and its manufactures.)

Just how far the Democratic members will go in cutting the paper schedule is problematical. They have not held a conference on the subject, but the consensus of their sentiment favors reduction wherever possible.

The chief interest of the day centred in the contrary testimony of newspaper publishers' representatives and paper manufacturers. John Norris of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing consumers who pay $55,000,000 a year for news print paper, presented testimony in favor of lowering the tariff bars that shut out Canadian paper, and cutting off all restrictions upon the importation of the cheaper grades of paper and wood pulps entering into paper manufacture. The American Paper and Pulp Association, through Arthur C. Hastings of New York City, its President, representing, he said, the paper industry with an investment of $400,000,000, and an annual business of $300,000,000, opposed any change in the tariff.

Wants Broader Paper Market.

Mr. Norris, in his pleas for news print paper from Canada, said that the newspaper publishers wanted Congress "to insure the procurement of a permanent and adequate supply of cheap paper by broadening the paper market to the utmost." He arraigned what he called the primitive methods of American paper manufacturers and the antiquity of their paper making machines.

Mr. Norris asserted that the paper makers had been coddled and enervated by the tariff; that the International Paper Company had falsified and juggled the figures and had starved the market; that there had been fixed prices for years among the paper manufacturers, and that he could not buy a ton from the paper mills at a price within reason. He charged that the paper makers had attacked the credit of projectors of new enterprises, and had urged banks to refuse them loans, and that since 1898, when the International Paper Company was formed, the paper makers in substantially all groups had been trying to regulate the market by combinations and to maintain prices.

Mr. Norris further stated that exports of the paper trade in 1912 exceeded imports by more than $2,000,000.

"The paper makers," he said, "fail to tell you that while three-quarters of the machines operating in American mills are fit only for the scrap heap, nearly all the Canadian mills are equipped with modern machines made in America and manned by American paper makers."

Labor Protection a Fallacy.

He also contended that the Tariff Board had punctured the labor protection fallacy; that the average cost of labor in all Canadian mills was only 8 cents a ton less than in the American mills, yet Congress had retained a $3.75 duty on news print matter, "professedly in the interest of labor." Mr. Norris charged the American Paper and Pulp Association with selling abroad at lower prices than to American consumers.

Mr. Hastings, speaking for the paper and pulp industry, said that there were 800 establishments in 32 States, employing 80,000 people. He testified that at least 85 per cent. of the production of the mills was of a quality that could be imported into this country of a value of not over 4 cents a pound at the point of shipment, thus coming in free under the Canadian reciprocity law. He also said that a large proportion of the importations of paper and pulp was coming in free from Canada, and that pulp came free from some other nations.

"We, as an industry," said Mr. Hastings, "are entitled to the same treatment as any other legitimate manufacturing industry in this country. It is impossible to store any quantity of paper except at a prohibitive cost."

Mr. Hastings submitted that while Canada was the greatest competitor of the United States, England, Germany, and Sweden were large producers of the lower grades of the paper, and that the principal export trade which was accessible to the United States paper manufacturers was almost held by those countries.

Industry Assailed on All Sides.

"The paper industry in this country," he said, "is attacked in the home market by nearly every country in the world. We are the dumping ground for every paper and pulp manufacturing country. The increase of importations by the lowering of the tariff would amount to very little. Any increase in duties would result in a large increase in revenue without serious interference with the quantity imported."

There were many other witnesses. Representatives of the wall paper industry, through Robert Graves of New York, urged an increase from 35 to 40 per cent. on foreign wall paper, which, he said, comes into competition with the higher grades of domestic wall paper. He said the annual production of the wall paper industry was $18,000,000 and consumption $825,000 more.

Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, suggested that the witness, with the tariff on cheaper grades of wall paper already prohibitive, would make the rate on the higher grades prohibitive. Mr. Graves said that foreign wall paper was a luxury of people of means.

Charles W. Williams of New York, who said he was a jobber friendly both to importers and to 2,000 paper box manufacturers, favored a duty that was competitive and not prohibitive, and urged a reduction of the tariff on raw materials for coated paper and other products, which, he said, would save the paper box manufacturers $1,000,000 and at the same time give the Government $1,000,000 more revenue.

At the night hearing of the committee James L. Feeney of New York, representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, asked that the provision admitting books printed more than twenty years free of duty be amended to provide that the books admitted free must also have been bound twenty years ago. Mr. Feeney said that ten years ago 1,000 men were employed in "art binderies" in the City of New York, and that to-day only 200 were so employed. He ascribed this condition to the practice of sending old books abroad to be rebound by cheap foreign labor and reimporting them free.

Eben L. Brown of the United States Paper Mills, Watertown, N. Y., representing the news print mills of the country, said that paper mills had increased the wages of their employes, that the price of production had increased, but that by added efficiency the selling price of news print paper had been kept level during the last ten years. The cost of production, he said, had gone up from $6 to $9 a ton.

"We are not here," he said, "to urge the fixing of the duty on news print paper on a protection basis. But we do contend that as a revenue tariff the duty should remain at $3.75 a ton, as it is at present. This would be an ad valorem duty of about 8 per cent.—a really low duty."

Mr. Brown argued that the wood pulp and paper provision of the Canadian reciprocity act was "oppressive and destructive to the paper industry in the United States," and should be repealed.

W. J. Livingston of Detroit asked for the retention of the duty on lithographic paper and postcards, declaring that the duty did not affect the retail price of the product. After hearing Richard T. Stevens, President of the Japan Paper Company; Peter J. Brady of the Allied Printing Trades, H. A. Craft, representing paper box makers, and Thomas O. Marvin of the Home Market Club of Boston, the committee adjourned.

DESCRIBES SHIPPING TRUST.

A. H. Bull Says Coastwise Combination Shuts Out Competitors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A giant combination practically controlling American coastwise trade on the Atlantic and operating under an agreement with the railroads, by which prorating is refused to independent steamship lines except on full cargoes, was described to the House Shipping Trust Committee to-day by A. H. Bull, President of the A. H. Bull Steamship Company of New York.

Describing efforts of the combination to drive his company out of the New York and Porto Rican trade, Mr. Bull submitted circulars bearing the names of the Insular Line and the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company, offering discounts of 70 per cent. on freight rates during a week when the sailing of a Bull liner for Porto Rico had been announced.

When asked by Representative Humphrey of Washington why he had not placed these facts before the Department of Justice, Mr. Bull said that he had been told that he was "as bad as any of the rest" because he had signed a bond in 1900 not to enter into the Porto Rican trade for ten years. He said he had decided to await the action of the Congressional investigating committee.

The lines mentioned by Mr. Bull as constituting the combination are the Atlantic, Gulf and West India Steamship Company, New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, Clyde Line, Mallory Line, Eastern Lines, and the Insular Line. He said it was almost impossible for an independent company to secure wharfage facilities because the railroads owned or controlled the terminals at most of the ports, including New York, where the piers were leased.

Chairman Alexander and Representative Humphrey emphatically expressed the opinion that the combination should be prosecuted.

MUTE ON COFFEE SALES.

Wickersham Won't Discuss Action of Brazilian Valorization Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Attorney General Wickersham declined to-day to discuss the action of the Valorization Committee in London by which the large stock of Brazilian coffee in New York was sold for dispersion to various points throughout the United States.

"I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES's interview with Mr. Sieicken cabled from London," said Mr. Wickersham, "but I must decline to talk about it. When I am prepared to say anything of the matter I will give it to the newspapers."

Among the higher officials of the Department of Justice the disposition was to follow the Attorney General's example of silence until full information could be obtained in regard to the decision to sell and abandon the coffee control. Whether any action in consequence of the sale was intended by the Attorney General could not be learned.

TO CUT TELEPHONE RATES.

Parts of New Jersey, Westchester, and Long Island to Benefit.

Some of the suburban districts outside of Greater New York are soon to receive a cheaper telephone service through reductions in rates to be made by the New York Telephone Company. The sections that will be most generally benefited will be in New Jersey, including Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, and Montclair; some of the places north of Rye in Westchester County, and some points beyond Hempstead, L. I.

"The company has decided on these reductions and arrangements are being made to put the lower rates into effect sometime within the year," said Vice President Frank H. Bethell of the New York Telephone Company, at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y., last night. "Not all of the suburban rates will be lowered, but in certain sections only where the conditions warrant the change.

"The new rates will range from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. below the present rates. The company is making this reduction voluntarily, and the saving in tolls to patrons will amount to about $600,000 a year."

HYDE FORMALLY DISBARRED.

Conviction of Bribery Automatically Deprived Him of Lawyer's Rights.

Charles H. Hyde, ex-City Chamberlain and once law partner of Mayor Gaynor, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The disbarment was on the formal application of the Bar Association, which recited that Hyde had been convicted in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court for bribery, and that his offense was one which automatically deprived the offender of his right to practice as an attorney. Hyde did not oppose the proceedings. He is at liberty, should his conviction be upset, to apply for reinstatement as an attorney and counsellor at law.

The former Chamberlain is now out on bail on a certificate of reasonable doubt. This was granted by Supreme Court Justice Goff, before whom he was convicted.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED AFTER FIGHT

Representative Mann and Others Filibuster All Day, but House Adopts Conference Report.

LITERACY TEST A FEATURE

Aliens Must Read Thirty to Forty Words in Some Language—Head Tax Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—After a hard-fought all-day filibuster the House of Representatives adopted to-night the conference report on the Immigration bill. It now will go to the Senate with prospects of almost immediate adoption by that body. In that event, unless President Taft should intervene with a veto, the country will have an entirely new immigration law after July 1, 1913. The upshot of to-day's struggle was approval by the House of a new immigration law of thirty-eight sections instead of a mere adoption of the Burnett literacy test substitute for the original Dillingham Immigration bill.

The Burnett bill, as passed by the House on Dec. 18, contained no feature except the proposed literacy test. It was a substitute in the nature of an amendment for the Dillingham Immigration bill, which passed the Senate last April. The original Senate bill contemplated many changes in the law, and also provided for a literacy test similar to that proposed in the Burnett substitute, the principal difference being that the Senate included writing as well as reading in its test, and differed from the House measure somewhat as to the admissibility of illiterate relatives of qualified immigrants. On all substantial matters of differences between the Senate and House touching the literacy test the Senate conferrees, Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Dillingham of Vermont receded, but the Senate having disagreed to the entire House amendment, which, in its turn, had stricken out the entire bill, the whole subject of immigration came before the Conference Committee, and it agreed on a conference report recommending a new immigration law.

That report was filed late last night, and was called up as soon as the House met to-day. Representatives Mann and Cannon of Illinois, Goldfogle of New York, Sabath of Chicago, Bartholdt of St. Louis, Kahn of San Francisco, Curley of Boston, and Hamill of New Jersey precipitated an immediate fight against adoption of the conference report. They raised points of order by the score, demanded repeated rollcalls, took advantage of every absence of a quorum to play for time, and, by instituting the healthiest filibuster of the present session, delayed adoption of the conference report until after 7 o'clock this evening. Then, realizing that on every test vote they were beaten hopelessly, the opponents of the bill yielded to its passage without a roll call.

Chief Changes Proposed.

The principal changes in the existing immigration law proposed by the Senate, to which the conference managers for the House agreed and which are embraced in the proposed new law the House adopted to-night, follow:

1. An increase in the immigrant head tax from $4 to $5.
2. Exclusion of aliens not eligible for naturalization.
3. Adoption of a reading literacy test.
4. Making it permissible for the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to decide beforehand as to the necessity of importing such skilled contract labor as now is admissible under the existing contract labor law.
5. Providing heavier penalties for transportation lines that violate the law against advertising for immigrants and which bring to the United States aliens who are ineligible to enter.
6. Providing machinery for compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses before immigration authorities.
7. Providing for matrons, inspectors and surgeons on immigrant ships at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
8. Providing for the deportation of aliens who become criminals in three years subsequent to entry.
9. Providing for interior immigrant stations.
10. Providing against illegal entry of seamen and stowaways.
11. Permitting aliens to be represented by counsel in appeals from decisions of boards of special inquiry.
12. Providing experts in insanity in large ports of entry.
13. A new definition of the meaning of the word "alien" where it appears in the law.

As soon as the conference report was called up a wrangle followed over points of order. Representatives Mann and Sabath and others charged that the House conferrees had exceeded their authority in the Conference Committee by accepting practically the entire Senate bill, which never had been before the House for consideration. They pointed out that when the Senate bill first came to the House last April it was referred to the House Immigration Committee.

Literacy Test Revived.

Members of that committee opposed to the bill were in control, and they pigeonholed the work of the Senate. Finally, the opponents of the bill pointed out to-day, the committee consented to revive only the literacy test part of the Senate bill, and in place of that part they recommended a new literacy test, which the House adopted. In adopting only that section as a substitute for the Senate bill, it was argued, the House had not had an opportunity to consider the Dillingham bill in detail.

Speaker Clark overruled all points of order and upheld the action of the conferees. Then motions were made to postpone action for a week to give members of the House an opportunity to digest the conference draft of the bill, to lay the bill on the table, and to adjourn. The motion to table the conference report was defeated by a vote of 60 to 19. Chairman Burnett and his followers were determined to pass the conference bill to-night. Step by step they carried all obstacles interposed by opponents of the bill. They carried the previous question by a vote of 111 to 67, and that allowed only forty minutes for debate on the merits of the conference bill.

A motion by Representative Bartholdt of Missouri to have the whole bill recommitted with instructions was beaten by 70 votes to 149. On almost every vote the opponents of the bill were outnumbered nearly two to one, and when they realized that their fight was hopeless they surrendered in disgust.

The new literacy test as drafted in the conference and adopted by the House provides:

That after four months from the approval of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto:

All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish; provided, that any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relatives shall be permitted to enter.

That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the Immigration Inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in the various languages and dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. No two aliens coming in the same vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation shall be tested with the same slip.

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PUTS HOUSEWORK ABOVE PROFESSIONS

Takes Brains to be a Good Cook, but Any One Can Be an Average Lawyer, Says Lecturer.

MORE GIRLS TAKING IT UP

Director of Vocational Bureau Would Make Such Training Optional with Poorer Children.

Meyer Bloomfield, Director of the Vocational Bureau of Boston, told The Woman's Forum at its meeting at the Waldorf yesterday morning that housework was the coming vocation. He said—and the housewife may not be pleased to hear it—that it was to be the best paid vocation.

"It takes brains to be a good cook," said Mr. Bloomfield, "while anyone could be an average lawyer, doctor, dentist, or druggist."

"Why is it," asked a woman in the audience, "that girls in evening schools always take up the commercial courses and you can hardly persuade them to study domestic sciences?"

"You will not find that so everywhere," returned Mr. Bloomfield. "In some cities there are splendid buildings for the domestic sciences, they take a high rank, prejudices are set aside, and there are even waiting lists of the domestic science students."

He told the women that more and more money was being appropriated for these subjects, and that new courses were being added.

"The daughter of a washwoman at a high school in Brooklyn is studying Greek," said one woman.

"And she should study Greek if she wishes to," the lecturer said. "If you are going to shut out the washwoman's children and the tailor's children from the classical studies, give them the industrial education and give the other education to the other children, you are going to make the worst kind of class distinction. Industrial education is the foundation of all education, but it is more needed for the rich than for the poor. I would give every rich man's child an industrial education, and I would make it elective for the poor. The labor unions are realising the value of vocational schools and are working in sympathy with them."

A woman rose to tell of a system of education in which it was advocated that the child remain in the home under the mother's care for the first ten years of its life.

Mr. Bloomfield said that the reform school was better for the children than some tenement homes, but he added:

"I should like the see the poorer mothers pensioned so they would be able to give more time to their children. The children could stay at home and the mothers go to schools in the morning and then come home and practice what they learned.

"The teachers are the scapegoats of our misdoing. All the work the church, the home, and the industries have neglected, have been unloaded upon them. We don't equip them sufficiently, and we don't pay them enough. They have to do clerical work in the school which has no relation to pedagogy. They should do creative work, but they haven't the time. We must free our schools."

Mr. Bloomfield told of the laws in Wisconsin, which allowed the young people between the ages of 14 and 18 to work only 8 hours a day and 5 hours out of every week to be given to industrial education at the employers' expense. In Ohio children at work are obliged to get a new health certificate every time they make a change in employment, to prevent their going into employments unsuited to them.

"In other States," he said, "when a boy with weak lungs goes to work at an outdoor newsstand he gets his certificate, for that will be good work for him. But in two weeks he may lose his job and want to go into a factory where his health would suffer. There should be a compulsory physical examination every few months of such boys. Breakdowns would be avoided by this plan."

BINNEY PAYS TWO FINES.

Court Refuses to Accept Defense That Care Excuses Auto Speed.

Harold O. Binney, the patent lawyer of 2 Rector Street, who owns a big racing automobile, in the fast driving of which, according to the police, Mr. Binney takes delight, was kept busy in court yesterday giving Magistrates Appleton and McQuade his reasons for trying to break speed records in the crowded streets of New York. For the past few weeks Binney has been having his innings in court at regular intervals, but yesterday even his court record was broken. He was fined twice in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Appleton, and later in Jefferson Market Court Magistrate McQuade held him in $500 bail for examination next Tuesday on another speed charge.

"In my opinion," Binney explained, "if the driver of an automobile is careful and observes the speed regulations it is not necessary for him to observe the speed limit. I have yet to kill my first chicken on a country road."

Magistrate Appleton imposed a fine of $10, which Binney paid under protest. Arraigned for running his automobile with the muffler cut out, Binney's defense was that his horn was not working and it was necessary that he open his muffler to warn others of his approach. Again Magistrate Appleton refused to consider the defense adequate, and another fine of $10 was inflicted. This was also paid under protest.

"If you ever come before me again, charged with going more than twenty miles an hour and with having your muffler cut out," Magistrate Appleton told Binney, "and the evidence shows you are guilty, I shall send you to the workhouse, and then you can, if you so desire, make a test case in all the courts in the world."

As Binney left the Harlem Court he was served with a summons to appear in Jefferson Market Court to answer another charge of violating the speed laws and traffic regulations. The time referred to in this complaint was last Wednesday afternoon, and the policeman who swore to the charge was Cary of Traffic Squad C.

Assistant District Attorney Dickinson appeared against Binney in Jefferson Market Court and Binney objected when Mr. Dickinson referred to him "as a menace to human life." Binney then demanded time to consult counsel, and Magistrate McQuade set the case down for next Tuesday and fixed bail at $500, which Binney furnished.

NEW HAVEN ROAD INDICTED

On Two Counts for Illegal Shipments of Milk to Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Two indictments charging the illegal transportation of milk from Connecticut points to Boston were returned to-day against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by the United States Grand Jury.

Special Assistant Attorney General Gregg, who investigated the complaints leading to the indictment, said:

"Both of these indictments are brought under the Congressional act of Feb. 4, 1887. The first charges that the railroad company granted concessions, not rebates, in connection with the shipment of milk from two points in Connecticut.

"The second alleges that the New Haven has engaged in the transportation of milk for the Elm Farm Milk Company of Boston without filing with the proper authorities and publishing the tariffs for such shipments."

It is understood that the Government's evidence is based upon the statement that while the published tariffs give rates only for the transportation of milk in cans having a capacity of 8½ quarts the railroad company has transported cans for the Elm Farm Milk Company which had a capacity greater than 8½ quarts without publishing new tariffs covering the increased shipments.

EL DORADO POSTED AS A LOST VESSEL

Morgan Line Ship, with 39 Officers and Men, Missing Since New Year's Day.

CARRIED NO PASSENGERS

Supposed to Have Gone Down in Hurricane on Jan. 2 and 3—Bound from Baltimore to Galveston.

All hope for the steamship El Dorado of the Morgan Line and its crew of thirty-nine officers and men was abandoned yesterday by the officials of the company, and the ship was officially entered as lost at the Maritime Exchange. El Dorado left Baltimore for Galveston on Jan. 1, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of steel rails, and should have arrived there on Jan. 7. After passing out through the Capes El Dorado is supposed to have foundered in the hurricane off the Atlantic Coast on Jan. 2 and 3. She carried no passengers, and had no wireless apparatus.

El Dorado was an iron ship, built at Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia in 1884 at a cost of $400,000. William E. Woods, a naturalized Englishman, 32 years old, single, who has a mother living in New York, was the commander; William H. Gower, single, 26 years old, whose home was in Maine, was the chief officer, and V. S. Rube, second officer, was a naturalized Russian, 29 years old. The other officers were: Chief Engineer, C. N. Roe, Louisiana, 31 years old; First Assistant Engineer, E. N. Herbert, Louisiana, 27; Second Assistant Engineer, S. Comiskey, Ireland, 31; third, James Douglas, Connecticut, 29. The two Quartermasters were R. Huddy, England, 22, and D. Scott, West Indies, 24. The ship carried eight seamen, Austrians, Irish, and Germans, and six Spanish firemen and six coal passers. In addition, there were six colored men in the steward's department.

El Dorado was one of the last of the iron steamers running on the coast, and one of the oldest vessels of the Morgan Line, which is owned by the Southern Pacific Railway Company. She left here in ballast on Dec. 19 for Baltimore to get her cargo for Galveston. The vessel was insured, the officials said, but they declined to name the amount. The ship's boats could not have lived in the sea caused by the hurricane on Jan. 2 and 3, it was said.

THREE LINERS ARRIVE LATE.

White Star, American, and North German Lloyd Ships Delayed.

The White Star liner Megantic arrived here yesterday afternoon from Liverpool two days late. The ship's poorest run was from Friday noon to Saturday during a northwest hurricane, only ninety-three miles in twenty-four hours. Harold Sanderson, the new President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, was a passenger and was met by his brother, Lloyd B. Sanderson, and P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the company. Mr. Sanderson will sail again next Wednesday on the Megantic to visit the Panama Canal. He is accompanied by his daughter and E. C. Grenfell, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in London. Mr. Grenfell was met at the pier by J. P. Morgan, Jr.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived two days late from Southampton and will sail again to-day at noon with passengers and mails. Capt. Arthur R. Mills said he had got so accustomed to bad weather that he would miss it if the weather ever became normal again on the Atlantic.

The North German Lloyd liner Grosser Kurfuerst arrived yesterday from Bremen three days late, through having to put into Halifax owing to the port engine being put out of commission by the rough weather. The ship will refit here and be ready to start on a West Indies and Panama cruise on Feb. 20.

$50,000 FOR STEFANSSON.

He Will Seek Arctic Continent—Honored by College That Expelled Him.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 17.—V. Stefansson, discoverer of the "blond Eskimos," who has been lecturing at the University of North Dakota, where he formerly was a student, to-day announced that he had been assured of $50,000 as expenses for a trip next Spring to locate an undiscovered continent in the North.

According to Mr. Stefansson, $22,500 has been promised by the National Geographic Society, and a like amount by the American Museum of Natural History. Personal friends have promised $5,000.

The now famous explorer was expelled from the University in February, 1902, when a majority of the Faculty decided that he had a bad influence on other students. The decision was reached after Stefansson had apparently been the instigator in a number of escapades and had remained away from classes for indefinite periods. He was always ready with excuses, however, and invariably passed his examinations with high marks after a few nights of vigorous "cramming."

One story is told of a subject in which he had attended class but three times and secured a mark of 95 per cent., the highest in the class.

"Mr. Stefansson," said the Professor, "will you explain how you received that mark?"

"Well, Professor," was the startling reply, "I undoubtedly would have written a perfect examination except for the fact that I attended a few classes, and they were very confusing."

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MONEY TRUST INQUIRY HALTED BY BANKERS

Pujo to End Hearings Next Week Because They Refuse to Divulge Secrets.

HE WILL SEEK MORE POWER

Declares That Much Remains to be Learned — Preliminary Report Will Suggest Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Lacking power to get additional testimony it desires from bankers, the Pujo Money Trust Committee will conclude its hearings for this session of Congress next Friday or Saturday. Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. and F. L. Hine, President of the First National Bank of New York, are the two principal witnesses to be heard. Then the committee will adjourn until Feb. 25 to prepare an intermediate report. After that the committee will meet to receive some further documentary "proof."

Chairman Pujo to-night issued a statement telling of the plan to end the hearings and saying that in some of its most important aspects the Money Trust investigation had barely begun. This fact will be emphasized in the intermediate report which the committee will make to Congress, and will be made the basis for an appeal to the House for a continuation of the investigation under a new grant of authority from the new Sixty-third Congress after March 4. Mr. Pujo's statement follows:

Want to Know About Big Loans.

"At this point the committee thinks it proper to announce that on Friday or Saturday of next week it will be necessary for it to practically suspend the oral hearings, although there are still upward of forty witnesses on its list who have not yet been examined and many important subjects bearing on the inquiry that have not been touched upon.

"This action is due mainly to the doubt cast by the banks upon the Pujo Committee to inquire into their internal affairs, and especially to their refusal to disclose the names of individual loans and borrowers of upward of $1,000,000, which would effect only thirteen institutions in the United States. Without this information and in the absence of means of ascertaining the character of the business done by the banks that have made huge profits in a comparatively short time it is manifestly impossible for the committee to ascertain whether, and, if so, to what extent, these banks and their funds have been and are being used by the great financial interests in the furtherance of their schemes or to the exclusion of competing business.

"When this committee was appointed it was announced that, owing to the doubt raised by the banks as to the power to inquire into their affairs as bearing on the concentration and control of money and credit, it would be necessary to have further power. The bill conferring such power that passed the House is still pending in the Senate. Since then the committee has repeatedly announced that it cannot thoroughly or satisfactorily complete its labors without the exercise of this power, which has been denied by the banks.

"Appeals to the President and to the Controller of the Currency for the information, which was within the power of the President to grant, met with long delays that have embarrassed the work of the committee, but have resulted in no relief.

"The banks curiously regard even the character of their assets as secret information that they are entitled to withhold from the scrutiny of this committee.

Time for Preparation Needed.

"It would require at least three months after access to the banks is granted the committee in which to gather the data for further oral testimony from which it is manifest that even if the bill were now passed nothing in that direction can be accomplished during the present Congress. The short time intervening before the expiration of this Congress will be required for the preparation of an intermediate report and recommendations for legislation based upon the testimony thus gathered.

"The work delegated to the committee is, however, far from completed. In some of its most important aspects it has barely begun, but if it is to be continued, this important task, in order to be thoroughly discharged, must be accompanied with far more comprehensive powers, which can only be had through further legislation. The committee will adjourn to Feb. 25 to consider its report. Some further formal documentary proof may then be introduced to be embodied in the report."

The private examination of William Rockefeller, by arrangement between Chairman Pujo and Samuel Untermyer, the committee's counsel, with William Rockefeller's attorneys, if an arrangement can be made, will take place on some day between Jan. 27 and Feb. 25. No arrangements have been completed for the examination of Mr. Rockefeller as a witness, and there is an impression here that his friends and counsel of Mr. Rockefeller will oppose it on the ground that the affidavits of Drs. Lambert and Chappell show he is not physically able to undergo such an ordeal, while the committee's own physician, Dr. Richardson, testified that he could not be examined as a witness for longer than two or three hours with safety.

Reforms to Be Proposed.

While no decision has been reached as to what the Pujo Committee will recommend in its report, it is believed here that these reforms, among others, will be considered as a partial basis for the report:

The Federal incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Federal incorporation of the New York Clearing House.

The prohibition of National bank officers, possibly other than Directors, borrowing from their own banks.

The prohibition of Directors of National banks serving as Directors in inter-State commerce and other corporations which borrow from their banks.

The incorporation and possibly the supervision of private banking houses like that of J. P. Morgan & Co. just as State and National banks are supervised.

The provision of some plan for the protection of minority stockholders, possibly by means of cumulative voting.

Publication of the assets of National banks and their securities.

Remodeling of the National banking laws, particularly with respect to the method of examination of National banks.

Safeguards around the issuance of securities of inter-State corporations to the public.

Restrictions around the underwriting of securities of inter-State corporations by National banks and their officers or Directors.

Mr. Pujo testified before the Federal Grand Jury to-day asking the indictment for contempt of George G. Henry, the New York broker who refused to tell the committee the names of twenty-four National bank officers who, he said, profited $50,000 in a syndicate flotation of California Petroleum stock.

Henry and his counsel contend that the committee has no authority to inquire into the affair. The case seems likely to go to the Supreme Court.

HEVENOR BOY BEFORE COURT.

Justice Greenbaum to Decide Parents' Struggle for His Custody of Child.

Mrs. Grace D. Hevenor of 45 Pinchurst Avenue, through her attorney, James B. Potter of 69 Wall Street, has assured Justice Greenbaum that on Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock, when a suit for divorce, brought by her husband, comes up in the Supreme Court she will produce her 5-year-old son, Harvey H. Hevenor, Jr., whom she carried away from the Magistrate's court at Lakewood, N. J., on Wednesday.

The story of the struggle between the boy's parents for possession of him was rehearsed yesterday to Justice Greenbaum by Attorney Potter. The lawyer says that on Dec. 1 Mrs. Nixon of Seaton Inn, Lakewood, a widowed sister of Harvey H. Hevenor, the boy's father, who is New York manager for F. Mertens Sons, a lumber concern, went to Mrs. Hevenor and told her that the boy's grandmother was dying at her home in Concord, N. H. Mr. Potter declares that the aunt told Mrs. Hevenor that the grandmother wished to see Harvey, Jr., before she died, and thus obtained possession of him.

According to the lawyer the boy was to have been returned to his mother's home the following Wednesday, and when he did not appear the mother began to suspect something and hired detectives, who traced the youngster to his aunt's in Lakewood. Through an attorney she obtained an order of arrest for the aunt on the ground that she had kidnapped the child, and brought the case for hearing before a Lakewood Magistrate. It was at the hearing that Mrs. Hevenor made her exit with the boy.

Attorney Walton, the father's lawyer, said yesterday that Hevenor had been greatly upset by the boy's disappearance. He is asking the custody of his son pending the trial of the divorce suit. On Monday the Justice will decide into whose custody the child will be given.

JUSTICE HOTCHKISS ILL.

Recently Assigned by Gov. Sulzer to the Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division has been deprived by illness of the services of Supreme Court Justice H. D. Hotchkiss. Justice Hotchkiss was designated last week by Gov. Sulzer to serve in the Appellate Division, and withdrew from trial term, Part XV., of the Supreme Court. Justice Hotchkiss, who was elected to the Supreme bench a year ago, took the place in the Appellate Division of Justice Nathan L. Miller.

It was reported yesterday that Justice Hotchkiss was convalescent and would be able to take his seat on the bench of the Appellate Division next week. He was confined to his home, 815 West Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday.

FIRE ADJUSTER RUBIN ARRESTED FOR ARSON

Stein's Confession of Trust Blazes Brings Another Indictment.

CARRIED BENZINE IN FLASK

Six Cents Worth Enough for a Job, Izzy the Painter Says—Will Tell of Boosted Damage.

As a result of the confession made to Assistant District Attorney Royal H. Weller by Isidor Stein, known as "Izzy the Painter," convicted head of the arson trust, Robert J. Rubin, a fire insurance adjuster of 206 Broadway, was arrested yesterday, following an indictment for arson in the second degree.

The indictment against Rubin was found after Stein, Samuel Gold, and several firemen and adjusters had appeared before the Grand Jury. It charged that Rubin, a public adjuster for fifteen years, worked with Stein in connection with several fires. According to the indictment Rubin was a scout for the arson trust, and went to persons, known to be uninsured and after asking them to buy insurance suggested that he get Stein to set fire to their furniture. Rubin is accused also of having made arrangements for Stein's pay for setting the fires.

Rubin was arrested by Assistant Fire Marshals Sheehan, Crocker, and Coen, and was taken first to the Greenwich Street Station. Later he was turned over to Detectives Flood and Russo of District Attorney Whitman's staff, and taken to the Tombs.

Stein continued his confession to Mr. Weller yesterday. One of his stories got a laugh from all in the room. Stein told how he had set a fire and was rushing from the house when two of the Fire Marshal's men met him and placed him under arrest on suspicion that he had set the fire. Stein struggled to get away and being unable to do so said:

"Why, you fools, let me go. Can't you see I am running to turn in an alarm?"

They let him go and he did run and did turn in the alarm.

Stein said that 6 cents worth of gasoline or benzine was enough to start a fire which would do $500 damage. He said he always carried benzine in a pint whisky flask. He sprinkled a little on a bed and on clothes in a closet, and then touched a match to it. In two minutes the whole place was ablaze, and anything which might tend to connect him with the fire had been destroyed.

Stein said he not only enjoyed the excitement of making a fire, but always felt so sure no one had seen him that he often waited in the doorway and welcomed the firemen. He said it was easy to get out of answering questions by saying, "I don't know" and "I can't remember," when called to testify. His services were in great demand, for nobody wanted to set his own fire, or even stay in the house while it was being started. He added that he never set a fire until he made sure that every one in the apartment had left, and had perfected alibis in case they were arrested. He admitted he had often felt sorry when he thought he had endangered the life of some child.

Stein also told Mr. Weller that he was sure he never would have been convicted if he had not been caught in the act of setting a fire. He said the insured man was always advised by the adjuster that if he hired a man to start a fire and left that house while it was being made he was not guilty of arson.

After the fire the adjuster would say the company had complained to the Fire Department that the fire was of a suspicious origin; that the Fire Marshal's office had started an investigation and knew it was "a made fire," but had no evidence to connect the fire with the insured man. The adjuster also would say that he would settle the matter within two or three weeks, but he always would hold it up for a longer period if the firebug did not compromise.

Stein will continue his confession to-day, and will tell how adjusters "boosted" the damage, so that the insurance company would be anxious to compromise at a figure far in advance of the actual loss incurred.

Later yesterday Kalman Newmark, the fire adjuster, who was indicted early this week for making a false claim of loss, was arraigned before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and had his pleading put off until Monday. He appeared before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions later, and was released in $3,000 bail bonds.

TO MARRY AT 105.

Wealthy Widow Gets License to Wed a Youth of 80.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Marcelina Elisalda, 105 years old, and said to be wealthy, concurred yesterday in an application for a marriage license for herself and Pleasantino Leon, aged 80. The license was issued.

Leon said to-day he would attempt to have a recent court order appointing Mrs. Claudia Lugo, a granddaughter, the aged woman's legal guardian, set aside. Mrs. Lugo will contest the action.

MISS GREER AIDS CHARITIES.

$110,000 Goes to Four Institutions When Trust Funds Terminate.

Charitable and public institutions will receive much of the estate of Miss Dessie Greer, who died at her home, 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Jan. 8, according to her will which was filed for probate yesterday at the Surrogates' Court. No estimate is made in the petition of the amount of the property, which is stated to be more than $50,000, but specific bequests total more than $150,000.

After the termination of the life interest of Theresa Trimper in a trust fund of $100,000, the sum of $10,000 is to go to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and $90,000 to the New York Museum of Natural History. Louise Simmons is to receive the income from a fund of $10,000 for life, and upon her death the principal is to be equally divided by the Roosevelt Hospital and the New York Hospital. Provision is made that a colored nurse, Bella King, 16 to receive an annuity of $50 a year, as reward for her services to Mrs. Dessie M. Convine, the aunt of the deceased. When the nurse dies the principal of the annuity is to go to the National Academy of Design of New York City for the purpose of establishing a prize for their annual Fall exhibits.

Mrs. Dessie M. Convine benefits to the extent of a life interest in a fund of $25,000, the remainder of the fund to go to Dorothy Dudley. Bequests of $1,000 each are made to Hortense A. Carney, Sadie W. Newman, Mrs. Grace Klein Moler, Mary Hall, Mrs. Dessie Morris Delgado, Archibald Campbell, Jr., Mary J. Curry, Jennie M. Bulmer, and Benjamin Roeder, Jr. Mary and Jeanie Hunter, Anna Wolf, Susie Dunham, Jeanie Minor, are each to receive $100. Some valuable laces which belonged to her grandmother, and all the furniture, &c., are given to Theresa Trimper, in addition to the life interest in the trust fund.

One-third of the residue is given to a brother, Austin M. Greer, and two-thirds to another brother, Louis M. Greer.

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LARGE AUTO SALES AS SHOWS CLOSE

To-day Is the Last of the Exhibit of Pleasure Cars—Orders for Delivery at Once.

DUE TO MANY NEW DEVICES

Making Automobile an All-Year Vehicle — Some Features of the New Cars.

There was not the least sham about the feeling of regret with which the exhibitors in Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace looked forward last night to this, the last day of the pleasure car section of the thirteenth National Automobile Show. The attendance ever since Saturday night, when the show opened, has been beyond the most sanguine expectations, and it has been of a character to rejoice the hearts of those who have brought together what is perhaps the finest collection, as it is certainly the largest collection, of passenger motor cars and their attendant appliances that have ever been assembled in a single exhibition. There has been a tendency to buy early and often among the visitors, both of the dealer class and of the owner class, which has been accompanied all through the week by a pleasing habit of specifying immediate delivery, something not met with to anything like the same extent in former years. This feature of the welcome orders is explained by the automobile men as due to the modern improvements and refinements in their cars which have made them "all year" cars to a greater extent than ever before.

Yesterday was official theatrical matinee day at the Palace. Invitations had been issued by the management to all play-folk, and they were much in evidence during the afternoon. There was also another large delegation of society folk present yesterday at both buildings. Gen. Nelson Henry, whose son-in-law, Monson Morris, has recently embarked in the motor business, attended with another son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Sloan. Others present were Count Trotti of Italy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harold Hadden, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Oliver Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Walter Gurnee, Miss Nina Chisholm, Miss Pauline Riggs, Miss Margaret Andrews, Royal Carroll, Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

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There are several cars at both Garden and Palace which arrest attention by their color scheme and painting. At the downtown building, for instance, there is a Peerless six with a limousine body in orange and black, upholstered in a golden brown suede leather, which tones in remarkably with the body shade. Its fittings are gold plated. The Premier shows an inside drive coupe landaulette in the brightest of green, with a broad red band round the middle of the body and red rims on the rear wheels. The interior woodwork of this car is bird's-eye maple and the ceiling is covered with gold colored brocade. The brilliant red F-I-A-T roadster at the Palace is also a bright spot of color.

Two devices having to do with heat have caused a good deal of comment. One is an arrangement for warming gloves electrically, while driving, by attaching plates to the steering wheel and the storage battery. The apparatus automatically adjusts itself so that the temperature will not go above 70 degrees. The other device is of a widely different nature. It is a dial to fit on the radiator cap by which the temperature of the motor can be read at all times from the driver's seat. This accessory, the motormeter, will be used by several of the racing drivers in the coming season.

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Another interesting device shown at the Palace is an invisible door hinge, which is intended to take the place of the familiar butt hinge. Several cars have already adopted it, including the Stearns-Knight, Premier, Mercer, Stoddard-Dayton, Knox, Case, and Cunningham.

***

In the field of tires the show season has brought forth not a few interesting novelties. One which is not on exhibition at either of the buildings, but which has attracted the attention of the show crowds, bases its claims on the construction of its fabric. In the ordinary tire the threads of the duck fabric are at right angles and the warp and filler are usually of equal strength. In the new tire, the Fabric Cord, a different practice is followed. Stronger straight threads are woven in to meet the peculiar strains of an automobile tire in use on the road, on the principle that should a heavy blow break some of the lighter cross threads these heavy straight threads would be ready to close the gap, so to speak. Toughness of tread and great adhesion of parts are claimed for this type of construction.

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The tendency for four-speed transmission is one of the features of the present show. Several of the higher-priced cars embody this feature, and among the medium-priced car it is to be found on the Michigan 40. The idea behind this variation from the accustomed three-speed transmission is to secure increased flexibility of motor and control. It is usually of most practical use when the difference between third and fourth speed is carefully worked out and is not too great. Many foreign cars have successfully adopted the four-speed idea.

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Emphasis is laid on the strength of its steering mechanism by the men in the Marion booth. This steering gear is of the irreversible worm-and-gear type. The steering post is 1¾ inches in diameter, and the wheel itself 18 inches, with a fluted rim.

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One of the newcomers in the field of automobile noise makers which the show has brought forth is a diminutive horn which operates by means of a steel diaphragm vibrated by a motor-driven ratchet. It gives forth a startling and penetrating rasp. The device is called the Klaxet, which sounds something like the noise it emits.

***

The Directors of the Manufacturers' Contest Association met yesterday to ratify the action taken by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers at the meeting of its Executive Committee in Detroit on Nov. 20, when it was decided by the National Association to take over the work of the M. C. A. The necessary steps preliminary to the dissolution of the M. C. A. were considered and adopted by the Directors. By the new arrangement the governing of contest test matters in general is believed to have been greatly strengthened. With the backing of the National Association the American Automobile Association, in direct control of all contest matters through its Contest Board, will be in a stronger position than before. Howard E. Coffin, President of the M. C. A., presided at the meeting.

AUTO OUTPULLS LOCOMOTIVE.

Tractor, Said to be Largest in World, Weighs Fourteen Tons.

What was said to be the most powerful and the heaviest automobile in the world was at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Exchange Place, Jersey City, yesterday. It is a tractor for hauling freight cars in Hudson Street between the Exchange Place Station and Pier B at the foot of York Street, a distance of two blocks. The tractor will take the place of eight heavy draught horses. It weighs 28,850 pounds, is 22 feet long and 8 feet 6 inches wide. It was built at the Pennsylvania shops at Altoona and is said to have had the best of it with a heavy freight locomotive in a tug-of-war.

This giant tractor was devised by Tracy V. Buckwalter, an electrical engineer at the Altoona shops, who is training two chauffeurs to operate it. Mr. Buckwalter says that when drawing a train of cars it can be stopped dead within two feet. An ordinary automobile going at moderate speed can be stopped in from ten to fifteen feet. Each wheel of the new machine is driven independently and is steered and braked separately, but the motions are simultaneous. The tractor is operated by electricity and has eighty storage batteries carrying enough current for forty miles without recharging. Its speed is eight miles an hour.

EXPLOSION IN BUICK PLANT.

Brass and Aluminum Foundry of Motor Car Company Destroyed.

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 17.—An explosion in the brass and aluminum foundry of the Buick Motor Car Company's plant here this afternoon completely destroyed the building and machinery.

The total loss is estimated at $40,000. No one was seriously hurt. The burned structure was the only frame building in the entire plant, and a thick brick wall probably kept the flames from spreading to the drop forge plant, which is valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

WARNING TO AUTOMOBILISTS.

Must Take Out New Licenses Before Jan. 31 or Arrests Will Follow.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Secretary of State May to-day warned automobilists that it will be necessary to take out new licenses in order to operate cars after Jan. 31. It was stated that 95,713 present owners, chauffeurs, and dealers have not yet filed applications.

"The failure of such a large number to file their applications," said Mr. May, "indicates that there will be a large number of arrests for violation of the automobile law."

NONE OUT TO OPPOSE 3-TRACK ELEVATED

All Objection at Public Service Commission Hearing Concerned Routes and Details.

BROOKLYN WELL SATISFIED

The Bronx Wants Assurances of Construction from Interboro—New Bowery Alteration Proposed.

A public hearing was held yesterday by the Public Service Commission on the form of certificate for the third-tracking and extensions of the elevated roads in Manhattan and the Bronx. While many voices were heard in favor of the plans, there were particular objections to the double-decking necessary in order to provide third tracks from the Brooklyn Bridge to Chatham Square and from the Harlem River to 145th Street.

Some suggestions were founded on a misapprehension of the wording of the certificates, and such criticisms as were passed were intended to improve, and not to break, the bargain, which the commission has made. So strong was the feeling in Brooklyn that the third-tracking agreement with the B. R. T. was a good one that in the afternoon, when the hearing was opened on the certificate for this, not a single person was present to speak upon it. Chairman Willcox at once closed the hearing, and, as he did so, George D. Yeomans of counsel for the B. R. T. came in. The Chairman asked him if he wished to say anything on the certificates, and he replied, "It's the finest document I have ever seen."

The first criticism of the Manhattan plan was voiced by I. M. Bermant on behalf of the Astor and Ehret estates. He complained of the effect of erecting a double-deck structure on the narrow line from Chatham Square to the Brooklyn Bridge, and declared it would result in intolerable conditions. Albert S. Bard, for the Citizens' Union proposed a plan for the getting rid of this branch altogether.

"Now is the time to act," said he. "We ought to pull down the City Hall spur of the Third Avenue elevated and build a connection between Chatham Square and the Bridge by way of the New Bowery. I have been over the ground, and it would be quite possible to run down the New Bowery and then bring the elevated to Park Row by turning through some of the side streets so as to build it parallel to the present bridge structure.

"It is very important that this should be done. We are laying out close by a new civic centre, and, in addition, we intend to find sites nearby for the Federal Building and for a new State Building. Moreover, the city is about to spend a great deal of money on the Brooklyn Bridge approach. It is time for us to act if at all."

Ex-Senator G. M. S. Schulz, representing the Bronx Real Estate Brokers, the Bronx County Voters' League, and the Bronx County Club, was the first of several speakers from that borough to urge the importance of the Interborough undertaking at once to put third tracks north from 145th Street to Pelham Bay.

"There is nothing in the contracts," he said, "to bind the railroad, though there is much to bind the city. No penality is provided for failing to carry out the certificates, and they need not do it if they don't wish to do it."

"The certificate is in the nature of a franchise," explained Chairman Willcox. "It is more than a contract."

Mr. Schulz admitted that he believed that the present management of the Interborough was anxious to extend its third tracks, but pointed out that the Bronx had no security against a change of management.

Joseph P. Hennessey supported the contentions of Mr. Schulz and laid stress on the great population within half a mile of the Third Avenue elevated in the Bronx.

Commissioner Eustis remarked that he had no fear that the Interborough would delay the third tracking above 145th Street.

George Price brought forward an alternative plan for the double decking of the third track of the Third Avenue from the Harlem River to 145th Street. At the Harlem the line has swung to the east to connect with the northern end of the Second Avenue, and runs over a private right of way till it reaches Third Avenue again at 145th Street. Mr. Price suggested that the Third Avenue line be carried from its present bend to the east, straight up Third Avenue till it connected with its present line at 145th Street again.

It would be perfectly possible, he maintained, to put three tracks on one level if Third Avenue were used. Then the spur which leaves the present line for the northeast at 143d Street and is not now used might be utilised. It might, Mr. Price suggested, be prolonged in Willis Avenue so as to connect with the elevated tracks of the West Farms branch of the Subway at Bergen Avenue. By this means the Third Avenue line would have three tracks along the entire length of the avenue from Pelham Bay south, and Second Avenue would have a direct connection with the West Farms Subway over the line now used by the Third Avenue trains.

One more suggestion came from George C. Mott, who appeared for the Dry Dock Savings Bank, the Bowery Bank, and other similar institutions. He asked that the certificate should compel instead of merely permitting the Interborough to move the elevated tracks along the Bowery from the sidewalks to the middle of the street. In that way the residents would get the full value of the 100-foot thoroughfare along which they live.

It was learned afterward that the commission had considered the plan of moving the Brooklyn Bridge tracks of the Third Avenue to the route suggested yesterday by Mr. Bard, and found that the Interborough did not own the elevated, but merely leased it for 999 years, and such an alteration could not be made without the consent of the Manhattan Railway Company.

Then came the difficulty of the franchise. At present the Manhattan Railway Company has a perpetual franchise for its lines, and it is doubtful if it agreed to exchange one route for another whether it could obtain a franchise to its new lines for more than a limited number of years.

Abutting property owners also have to consent, and the commission does not want to give them the chance of holding up the company. The Manhattan Railway Company had already paid damages for the construction of its lines, and the commission did not believe that it ought to pay any more for an alteration in the interests of the public.

Saint's Progressive Amendments.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Saint of New York offered several proposed amendments to the rules of the Senate to-day as recommended by the Progressive Party. The rules, which are designed to give greater publicity to the progress of bills and the work of committees, were referred to the Committee on Rules.

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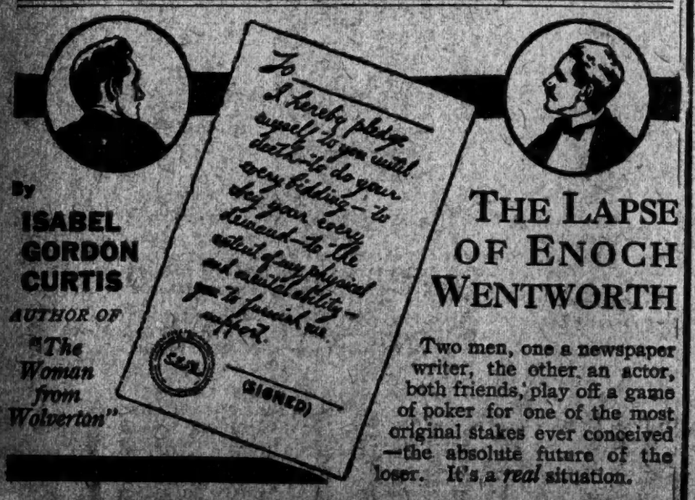

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I am in receipt of your extra leaves and desire to express my satisfaction with the Encyclopaedia. Yours respectfully, AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING, First Assistant Commissioner of Education, Albany, New York.

The October, 1912, Revision Pages have been received. The semi-annual receipt of these pages is a recurring reminder to me of what I have gained and what I might have missed but for Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopaedia. The new pages contain a mass of current information in exact and usable form that it would be impossible for me to obtain in any other way. Yours sincerely, GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Cornell University.

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We acknowledge receipt of the valuable information rendered by your office through your Research Bureau. I am instructed by the Adjutant General to convey the appreciation of the courtesy rendered this office. Very respectfully, WILLIAM S. SWIM, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General's Office, Boston, Massachusetts.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1913.

AN UNPARDONABLE PARDON.

There is nothing known to the public that explains the pardon of the convict BRANDT on grounds of public policy or of personal justice. The "retraction" of his falsehoods is but a confession of a baseness of nature that makes his confinement a matter of security to the public. Obviously that confession is not worth the paper it was written on as a guarantee of his future conduct. Since BRANDT'S release is not deserved by him and can be only dangerous to society, it is difficult to explain the Governor's precipitate and irrevocable action, unless he is entitled to the dubious credit of keeping promises he may have made before his election.

If he lays the flattering unction to his soul that he is done with the matter, we fear that he misunderstands the moral sense of the people of his State. Against that the kind of newspaper support he will receive will be of little avail.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

Mr. ASQUITH has done much better with his Home Rule bill than he could have expected two months ago. His majority of 110 is a good "working" majority, and there is no reason to think that it will be seriously cut down within the lifetime of this Parliament. If it is not he can pass the bill over the opposition of the Lords, which would only postpone the result for two years.

A few weeks ago it looked as if the apparently rising tide of Unionism would compel another appeal to the country on home rule. It was then considered certain that such an appeal, if the issue were single and clearly defined, would result in the defeat of the Government.

But the Unionists were unable to hang together. With the improvement in their chances the protectionists redoubled their efforts to capture the party, and succeeded in inducing the leader, Mr. BONAR LAW, to pledge it not only to protection, but to a form of protection involving a tax on imported food. This split the party, probably hopelessly, and gave Mr. ASQUITH a clear way.

It is a curious comment on the complexity of representative democracy that the Irish, if they now get home rule, will owe it to the protectionist wing of the Tories, and that in all likelihood neither home rule nor protection could be successful if the country could pass clearly and conclusively on its adoption.

THE COFFEE CORNER BROKEN.

The United States has prevailed in its contention with the trustees of the coffee which was held off the market with the advice and assistance of Brazil, and now the result remains to be observed. The avowed object of Brazil was to raise the price of coffee. The avowed object of the United States was to reduce the price.

It is merely the market record which is now under discussion. When the corner was projected conditions in Brazil were much the same as when cotton was 4 cents a pound in the Southern States. Plantations in Brazil and the United States alike were taken for taxes and mortgage interest, and the price of coffee in New York over a series of years averaged under 7 cents. Yesterday was announced the sale of 931,000 bags, being the last lot held in this market, at prices above and below 15 cents, according to description and terms.

It would be interesting to know where the difference has gone. The retail price has not fluctuated correspondingly to the wholesale price, so that although American coffee drinkers undoubtedly have paid more for their coffee than they would without the corner, they have not paid the whole difference. Neither has the difference gone altogether to the Government which has fostered the corner, or the bankers who have managed it. The coffee has been carried through a term of years, at a cost of interest and fees. And the taxes which have been paid have lessened the apparent profit of the planters through the rise of prices. So that although the apparent profits have been large they have been absorbed in costs widely distributed. That much is history.

The probable effect of the breaking of the corner is more interesting. When the corner was undertaken there was a visible supply of over 16,000,000 bags, and Brazil thought its planters ruined by an excess of prosperity. That certainly was a tremendous load on the market, and the trade disbelieved in the possibility of selling it at profitable prices. Yesterday it was reported that 3,800,000 bags are stored in Europe against the outstanding valorization bonds, and that $17.40 is bid for 800,000 bags ordered sold, with the assurance that no more will be sold this year. In other words the load is off the market, and those who want coffee must bid for it. Sad indeed would be the fate of any so unfortunate as to have sold paper coffee on the theory that the prosecution of the United States would break prices by swamping the market with so much as 1,000,000 bags at once. Just as it was thought impossible to sell 16,000,000 bags at advancing prices, so it was thought impossible to sell 1,000,000 without breaking the market. In both cases the experts were wrong.

But, of course, coffee might advance to wholesalers without its costing more by the cup.

THE OUTRAGE ON SENATOR ROOT.

It is well that Senator ROOT, in his place in the Senate, should denounce and expose the outrageous falsehoods that have been spread all over Central and South America as to his views. No one in this country would pay any attention to them. That the former Secretary of State should suddenly change his life-long views, and proclaim the intention of the United States to expand southward immediately as far as the Panama Canal and ultimately over the Continent of South America, is something so palpably absurd that his countrymen would dismiss it without a second thought.

In the countries to the south the case is different. There there are multitudes of reckless men who hate the United States and hate Mr. ROOT, especially because of the efforts of our Government to encourage and aid the attainment and maintenance of peace and order in Central and South America. Strong and just Governments in their own States are dreaded and detested by these men. In resisting the establishment of such Governments, or in the attempt to undermine or overthrow them, their readiest weapon is falsehood as to the acts and aims of the United States. It would seem that they must have overreached themselves in proclaiming Mr. ROOT a newly converted expansionist, for there is none of our statesmen better known to the peoples of Central and South America as a loyal, fair-minded, honorable friend of the countries in that region, and none more faithful to high standards of international conduct. It is to be hoped that the Senator's formal and explicit denunciation of the falsehoods so widely circulated may put a stop to the mischief they have been doing.

THE UNEARNED INCREMENT TAX.

Neither HENRY GEORGE, nor LLOYD-GEORGE, nor the Mayor's Commission on New Sources of Revenue invented the proposed tax on unearned increment of real estate. These are the words of ADAM SMITH:

> Nothing can be more reasonable than that a fund which owes its existence to the good government of the State should be taxed peculiarly, or should contribute something more than the greater part of other funds toward the support of that government.

Yet if this be conceded of good government, it is not true of other sorts of government. The government which is costly or inefficient, and which obstructs rather than fosters the unearned increment, surely has no superior claim to unearned increment. The government of New York to-day is such that the city is excessively costly to live in or to work in, and population and business are leaving for other localities where living is cheaper, because the share of earnings taken by taxes is less. The wealth of New York is such that its taxation ought not to be felt, and yet it is felt and resented by most taxpayers. If the government of New York were such as it might be there would be no need of this tax, but, on the contrary, taxation might be so reduced that the city would be both cheap and commodious to live in. In other words, the better the government the less its need for the tax and the greater the justification for taking it through the increase of values due to good government. On the other hand, the worse the government the greater the need of the tax and the less the justice of taking it. Thus the unearned increment tax fails on its ethical grounds, while the practical objections are innumerable.

The City Government is for all citizens, but it ought not to take from those fortunate enough to own improving property without recompensing those suffering detriment by the direct acts of the city. There are public improvements which have fallen as great hardships on almost as many as have profited by them, but there would be no unearned increment as a reminder if this device of social justice were to attempt to do justice to all instead of merely to take toll from the lucky or the successful.

AN INTELLIGENT STRIKE.

The biggest and best employers of the striking women waistmakers recognize that the sweatshop and collateral abuses should be done away with, and that the economic status of the workers should be raised. Individual shops cannot accomplish this by bargains with their workers, since they would then come into ruinous competition with the shops where worse but cheaper conditions prevail. The only recourse is a strong organization of the workers throughout the industry that can compel better terms on a non-competitive basis. This explains the report published in THE TIMES yesterday, as follows:

> The manufacturers realized, it was pointed out, that the union might as well be recognized now as ultimately, and felt that this concession was the quickest way of ending the strike. The only thing necessary for an adjustment favorable to the union, it was said, was proof on the part of the union that it controlled a majority of the workers in the industry.

The response to a firm welding together of the union would be, of course, a coalition of the manufacturers, working on a common defensive basis, that could treat with the representatives of the workers in a way to produce contracts with binding effect. The settlement, it is reported, will follow closely the "protocol of peace" which has for two years, and through the present troubled period, contented the employers and workers in the cloakmakers' trade. According to this principle, the United Manufacturers and Merchants' Association is treating for a settlement with the men's United Garment Workers' Union. The method is being followed in the cases of the women kimono and wrapper workers and the so-called "white goods" workers, who have organized their strikes in conjunction with that of the waistmakers.

This entire strike movement has been conducted with remarkable judgment, with a minimum of violence and inflammatory speech-making, and with the manifestation in most instances of a desire to conduct negotiations peaceably toward a proper settlement. It is right that unions both of workers and of employers should be formed in the various garment industries, that they should appoint committees of investigation, and, when the facts are ascertained, proceed upon a definite programme to supplant intolerable conditions. If such a programme increases the cost of products in these industries to the consuming public, there need be no serious objection. It is merely a rule of live and let live.

THE FRENCH NATION.

The election of M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ as President of the French Republic is, for reasons we have indicated, a most hopeful sign for the future of France. He is the leader of that reawakening in every department of national life of which our Paris correspondence has, during the past year, reported so many evidences. This reawakening has been not mainly political, but patriotic, social, literary, and religious. It has been shown in a steadily spreading earnestness and sobriety of feeling and thought, and especially in the growth of a national sentiment which has not been boastful or vaporing, but has closely regarded the dignity and the character of the nation.

Perhaps the most marked sign of this change has been in the softening of the passions that have so long ravaged France with reference to religious and sectarian differences. It is not too much to say that, among the younger members of the present generation of Frenchmen and, still more, of Frenchwomen, morality and religion have, to a remarkable extent, become, if we may say so, "good form." And beyond the circles in which form is a matter of consequence, the old anti-clerical feeling, which was a curious blend of suspicion, resentment, and cynical frivolity, has become greatly moderated. This feeling, in its extreme form, was a political asset for the more unscrupulous demagogues, who at once yielded to and stimulated it. A few years ago this class dominated politics in France. The election of M. POINCARÉ through the complex machinery in use shows a strong current of popular sentiment in support of the standard of national life which he represents.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Relation of Office to Ability.

With or without basis in fact or effectual intention, there is a good deal of talk just now about making Col. GOETHALS Secretary of War. That he would make a good one cannot be doubted by anybody who knows of the executive ability which the Colonel has demonstrated in Panama, for of course he would use that ability in the War Department or wherever there were problems to be solved that involved the handling of men in large numbers engaged in important work.

That he should be "mentioned" for this particular position, however—a position which would not particularly utilize the special knowledge as an engineer which he has acquired on the Isthmus—illustrates the queer American habit of looking at any high office as a reward for any service, of doing it with little or no regard to whether or not the service done has any relevancy to the service required.

Of the evil results of following this plan we have had many proofs, but the fact that it by no means always works badly—that every now and then a man from whom not much was reasonably to be expected in a position for which he had neither experience nor training has met its requirements brilliantly—has in a way and to a degree justified the custom. Just the same, it involves the waste, at least in part, of much excellent material, and merely because a man can learn to do something new is not, after all, an adequate reason for not letting him continue along the line in which he is already an expert and an authority.

Having built a great canal, why make Col. GOETHALS either Governor of the Zone, a comparatively petty task, or Secretary of War, when his known genius is for winning victories of peace as an engineer moving earth and water in huge quantities? As it happens we have now here at home a task of just this kind which eagerly demands just this sort of a man. For the lack of him we have wasted money by the hundreds of millions in pretending to improve our rivers and harbors, and the waste will go on until a Goethals is intrusted with the systematization and control of the work. Then we will get, for our hundreds of millions, navigable rivers and safe harbors, instead of keeping in Washington this or that man whose chief qualification and excuse for staying there is his skill in securing appropriations to be spent in his district.

His Miracles Probably Explicable.

This and other papers printed yesterday enthusiastic descriptions from Trenton of the astonishing intelligence displayed by one Jasper, a dog of uncertain pedigree, in the presence of Governor and President-elect WILSON and other representatives of New Jersey's light and leading. The descriptions were doubtless accurate, in that they told what the observers of the dog thought they saw, but to believe that their interpretation of Jasper's conduct is correct requires the admission that he can understand about as much of the English language as is comprehensible by a child of four or five years. And that—well, it simply isn't true.

A good deal of attention was excited over in Germany a few years ago by a horse that would obey orders in about the same way and to about the same extent that Jasper does, and scores of sane and honest witnesses testified, after careful investigation of the horse's achievements, that it possessed an intelligence in quality exactly like our own. But later and shrewder investigators, applying purely scientific tests, soon discovered that every feat was the automatic response to an arbitrary signal, and that the horse differed from other horses chiefly in being more docile than they and in having a more patient and skillful trainer. Within his little circle of often-repeated performances he was nearly perfect; outside of it he was wholly lost.

Of course it is quite true that dogs can go far—for animals—in the interpretation of human emotions and desires, and to not a few orders and requests they are able to make responses equivalent to those which would be made if the language addressed to them were addressed to human beings. This, however, does not prove the possession of intelligence as we use that word among ourselves, and it is quite impossible that Jasper not only acted on, but understood, the words his master spoke.

In the case of the German horse there was intentional deception; in Jasper's case, probably enough, the master believes all that he expects other people to believe, and does not realize the nature and the narrowness of the limitations within which his dog moves. If the animal really understood one man he would understand all men talking the same language, and unless he can stand that test, among a dozen others not applied to him in the course of his Trenton exhibition, he should be viewed with deep suspicion by Presidents-elect and all others whom it behooves to refrain from reaching hasty conclusions in important matters.

Abolition the One Solution.

One of our correspondents has started anew the old controversy as to the relative merits for women of work in shops and factories and that which is offered to them in domestic service.

As usual, those who are not obliged to do either express an impatient and even angry inability to understand why commerce and industry, in spite of the many hardships, not a few of them cruel, which they impose, are yet more attractive to the great majority of girls and women than is the kitchen, and the attic bedroom therewith. The workers themselves, however, and most others who view the case impartially, have no difficulty in discovering why it is held preferable to be a "hand," with definite duties to perform within fixed hours, than to be in, but not of, a family, to work with no regard whatever for fundamental business principles, and to be subjected to social discriminations which are irksome to all and intolerable to those whose self-respect includes ambition.

The underlying trouble with domestic service is its incompatibility with modern conditions and modern aspirations. It is probably insoluble as a problem, for it constantly gets harder and harder in every country. But what cannot be cured need not necessarily be endured; there is the alternative of abolition, and to that remedy more and more families are turning every year, especially in the large cities.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

Not for years has a Governor of New York State entered upon the duties of his office with so many big problems confronting him as has William Sulzer. Six years ago Gov. Hughes inaugurated what has come to be known as the "new order of things." The change thus wrought has led people to look for reform movements to be generated from Capitol Hill. Thus it happens that a score or more of vitally important administrative and legislative measures are pressing for solution on Gov. Sulzer. What these are and what the new Governor's programme is likely to be is the subject of an able forecast in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

The situation brought about in Europe by the Balkan war is one that affects far more than the nations ostensibly involved in it. The possibility of a general war has attracted the attention of the well-known statistician, Roger W. Babson, who gives the results of his inquiry in an absorbing article from Naples appearing in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

The recent pardon of Albert T. Patrick and the gravity of a wholesale pardon to 360 convicts by the Governor of Arkansas has called attention as never before to the subject of Executive pardons. Shall the pardoning power be vested in a special board or shall it remain in the hands of the State Executive? The question is answered in an important symposium of Governors appearing in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

Arnold Schoenberg, the Austrian composer, has been something of a musical thunderbolt among German critics recently. The art and achievements of this so-called "musical anarchist" form the subject of a characteristic article by James Huneker in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's recent presentation in THE TIMES of the Canadian plan for preventing strikes and lockouts by compulsory arbitration has aroused interest in the business world. A view opposing the one taken by Mr. King is given by Otto M. Eidlitz, one of the most prominent figures in the city's industrial life, in an interesting interview in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

On the vital subject of the high cost of living Frank Koester contributes an article to the SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow, in which he describes what has been done abroad toward eliminating the middleman by means of consumers' unions.

What was the real cause of the Franco-Prussian war? There is only one man living to-day who could give an authoritative answer to this question—Emile Ollivier, Napoleon III.'s Prime Minister during the first month of the historic conflict. And now this venerable statesman has answered this question in his history of the war of 1870, from which is taken an article appearing in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

For nearly a month the details of an important treaty between Russia and the Mongolian powers have been kept secret. These details are now given in an illuminating article in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES, where for the first time the full significance of this remarkable compact is pointed out.

How a cane can serve as an effective weapon of attack and defense is described by Lieut. Commander Cunningham, from whose book on the subject is taken an interesting illustrated article appearing in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

These are only a few of many equally interesting articles that appear in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Objections to 110th Street Site Amuse Mr. Smillie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the communication appearing in your columns a day or two since from the Secretary of the Academy of Design related mainly to his grievance with THE TIMES for indorsing my suggestion in regard to the housing of the Academy, it leaves me only remotely interested in it. From such general interest, however, and my warm regard for the Secretary, I cannot refrain from speaking of the impression his letter made on me. I recognized the voice of the officers of the Academy breathed through this appealing instrument, which has beguiled us in the past with its optimistic and soporific strains, into a condition of somnolence when we believed all was going well and we were happy. It came from the region of rainbows and air castles, (hot air?) where, unlike the fabled lotus land, it is always dawn and the light is about to break, but doesn't.

He says that our property is not large enough for their present scheme. Dear, dear! and we thought we had so much! In that case the suggestion of W. J. L. in to-day's TIMES might seem to be the solution, namely, build a skyscraper on it. Then we could reverse the motto Excelsior as antiquated and obsolete, and begin at the top and progress downward. I am afraid your gentle correspondent was poking fun at us by suggesting that that had been the course of our progress of late, but I am far from desiring to be frivolous.

We could move our schools and occupy the space now given to them. As the students are young and husky they would think nothing of going a mile or two further uptown.

I am so dazed with the thought of this new effulgence which is about to break upon us that I cannot get further in my thoughts than the 110th Street Parkway site, but we will wait and see.

GEORGE H. SMILLIE.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Report of 78,000 Defective Eyes Calls for Investigation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. William Martin Richards's report that there are 78,000 children in the public schools of this city with defective vision, 80 per cent. of which is absolutely inexcusable, is a grave indictment surely against the physicians who are employed to periodically examine the children attending school.

Dr. A. D. White, discussing Dr. Richards's report in your issue of to-day, aptly remarks "that there is surely great food for thought," and so there is, because if Dr. Richards be correct the men employed to examine the pupils are either incompetent or guilty of grave dereliction of duty, and it becomes imperative that the Board of Education prove or disprove the allegation.

Let the Board of Health appoint a competent body of men who will disinterestedly, honestly, and scientifically give the matter their immediate attention. If the board cannot do so properly, as alleged, then let it hand it over to some other body that can.

The children in our public schools are the future fathers and mothers of the Nation. Their physical well-being is equally as important as their mental. It behooves each and every one of us to demand from those employed in looking after their well-being a rigid and proper performance of their duties. Our children are our most precious legacies to the race and upon their well-being the future of our country depends. "Mens sana in corpore sano."

THOMAS B. KENNY, M. D.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

UNOFFICIAL RAILWAY PORTERS

Enforce Charge of 25 Cents for Carrying a Bag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way to handle the nuisance of the unofficial porters connected, or, rather, to be found, about the Grand Central Terminal Building?

These men make a charge to the people whose bags they obtain to carry of 25 cents from the sidewalk to the train gate; they are not allowed to go beyond the gate to put the bags on the train, and in some instances, where travelers have disputed the charge, these men, or public porters as they are called, have attempted to hold the bags until the amount was paid.

The Grand Central provides 150 porters to assist passengers with their baggage; each of these porters is paid a salary, and it is not necessary for the traveler to pay them any amount whatever, though custom decrees a small "tip." These official porters each wear a red cap, on which are the letters "G. C. T." The unofficial porters have recently been compelled to wear a badge on which their name appears and their license number. These are placed on their caps, but the majority of people do not recognize the difference in caps, and the Grand Central officials cannot keep these men off the premises because the Grand Central Company operates a semi-public enterprise.

X.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

The Feminine Form.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to submit to you the measurements of a woman, aged 46, the two sets of figures being taken sixteen months apart, with some queries appended:

Height, 5.1.
Weight, 127½; 125½.
Neck, 12½; 12½.
Bust, 32; 33.
Waist, 22; 24¼.
Hips, 35; 35½.
Thigh, 22; 22.
Calf, 14½; 14.
Ankle, 8¼; 8½.
Length of foot, 8¼.

Are not these measurements, taken at this age, more nearly indicative of what we call physical perfection than are those of women of the age of 21; that is to say, are not women who have a faultless symmetry at 21 apt to be too stout twenty-five years later?

The above is not one of the vanities of women, but the proposition of one who would like to know. Also, do women really have, intrinsically, a physical perfection in their make-up, or is not the idea one of sex and what follows in its train? I would like the opinion of painters, sculptors, and anatomists. The fashions of the last few years have certainly revealed to us that the figures of most women are not beautiful, but, on the contrary, show some hideous defects.

PHIDIAS.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

The Times's College Section.

From The Fordham Monthly, Fordham University.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is constantly improving the interesting college section of its Sunday edition, and it now presents to alumni and to undergraduates the most complete chronicle of college activities offered by any daily paper in the country.

From The Echo, Normal College, New York.

Your news editor must now retire from public view for two months instead of one, for The Echo is not to appear in February. However, anybody who wants to read an account of college happenings can find one in the college section which THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes every Sunday, and which is probably the most complete and elaborate of its kind to be found.

From The Pennsylvanian, University of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is rendering great service to the public at large and to the undergraduates in the various universities and colleges by publishing, each Sunday, two full pages of college news. THE TIMES is the only big metropolitan daily that has made this a regular feature. It gives the public a good idea of the things that interest undergraduates.

WHY BELLEVUE PAY IS LATE.

Controller Prendergast Explains That It is Due to Hospital's Error.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a reference in the columns of your paper of Jan. 17 as to delay in the payment of employes of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. In that statement no responsibility is fixed for the delay as between the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and the Department of Finance.

The facts are that Bellevue and Allied Hospitals incurred an obligation for salaries and wages in excess of its appropriation. An application to correct this excess was made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but an error was made in the amount of the correction applied for, so that when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on Jan. 9, 1913, took action on the application of that department, there was still insufficient money to meet its payrolls. The consequence was that Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, on Jan. 11, was required to withdraw from the Department of Finance its payrolls which had been waiting there since the first of the month.

The application of the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, dated Dec. 12, was not received in the Department of Finance for report until Dec. 17, which precluded action on it because of the holidays and the absence of meetings of the Board of Estimate until Jan. 9, 1913.

To remedy the defect in its first application, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals applied, under date of Jan. 13, for a further transfer of funds. This application was received in the Department of Finance on Jan. 16. A report under date of Jan. 16 has been signed and is now with the Board of Estimate for its action at the next meeting, which report recommends the transfer required.

The Department of Finance annually pays salaries and wages of city and county employes in excess of $80,000,000. In practically all instances payrolls are not delayed in the audit of the Department of Finance longer than two days. The actual payment of cash to per diem men on work far distant from the Borough of Manhattan is rarely delayed more than two or three days thereafter.

Complaints of delays in the payment of employes in practically every case are traceable, as in this instance, to the failure of departments to foresee prospective deficiencies in their payroll accounts and to provide for them in advance of the presentation of payrolls to this department for payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller.

Department of Finance, New York City, Jan. 17, 1913.

WHY THE HEN CACKLES.

Divers Explanations of a Gallinaceous Mystery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not possible that laying an egg is somewhat painful to the layer, and that she complains about it by cackling? In nature, of course, this feeling would have to be suppressed, or the injured one and her offspring alike would almost certainly come to an untimely end. For is it not a fact that wild animals are generally more silent than their tame brothers?

Domesticity has loosened the bonds of the bird's self-control, as it were, for in the barnyard the cackler has, if anything, a better chance of producing offspring. Her eggs are more easily found and she is apt to be considered a better layer than a silent hen. Hence the cackling habit has become stronger in succeeding generations.

M. T.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it occurred to no one to suggest that a hen cackles just because she wants to—as her human prototype does?

PECKED.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mere fact that it is the stupidest thing she can do is explanation enough. Ever since Adam and Eve ate their first breakfast in the garden, while the first hen cackled, it has been known that the hen is the biggest fool that ever walked on any number of legs.

R. N. R.

Bedford Hills, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tain't nothing but "hiccups," nohow. Probably the laying of eggs is not as much fun as it's cracked up to be, and the effort involved in the process may induce a nervous condition that finds relief in the seemingly triumphant noises that have given rise to all this discussion.

HAYSEED.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The way with the genus homo is to give vociferous expression to the advent of their young, which is proportionate in intensity to the scale of civilization which a given race has attained. Primitive humans are said to pass the event in grim silence. Plainly, therefore, the hen is on a higher evolutionary scale of civilization, owing undoubtedly to her closer and longer association with the featherless biped.

T. HORWITT, M. D.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

GROCERS' APPLE PROFITS

Much Higher Than Claimed by Secretary Thorpe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In referring to the recent activity of the Housewives' League in attempting to reduce the retail price of apples in New York City Mr. Thorpe, as the official mouthpiece of the Retail Grocers' Association, makes the statement that the grocer gets only fifty quarts of apples out of a barrel.

The standard New York apple barrel, made so both by the law of New York State and by United States statute, contains 150 pounds of apples, three heaping bushels, or 96 quarts. If the grocer gets only 50 quarts out of a barrel, I should be glad to know what becomes of the other 46 quarts.

Mr. Thorpe also states in his communication that the grocer gives three pounds of apples for a quart. If such is the fact, I would like to know how and when the practice was inaugurated, as a quart of apples weighs only slightly over a pound and a half.

Mr. Thorpe further states that the retail grocer pays $5.50 per barrel for apples. Throughout the entire apple season this year hundreds of thousands of barrels of the best varieties of apples have sold in New York City, and are now selling, at $2.25 to $2.75 per barrel. I refer to such varieties as the York Imperial, Baldwin, Greening, and other standard sorts. John Nix & Co., E. P. Loomis & Co., Kimball & Brother, and scores of other well-known wholesale dealers, who handle the best barreled fruit coming to New York, have sold thousands of barrels of apples this year, and I doubt very much if $5.50 has been received for a single barrel.

At 5 cents a quart, either by weight or measure, the price supposed to be charged by the Housewives' League, the average retail grocer can easily make a profit of from 50 to 75 per cent. on the money he invests in apples in New York City at the ruling price.

In conclusion I will ask Mr. Thorpe to furnish through the columns of your paper the names of retail grocers who give three pounds of apples for a quart, and who pay $5.50 a barrel for the apples, giving at the same time the name of the variety so purchased and the name of the wholesaler from whom purchased.

S. L. LUPTON,
President Eastern Fruit Growers' Association.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

The Central Park Wall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be no good reason at all why the low stone wall surrounding Central Park should remain.

THE TIMES states editorially that the removal of this wall would be an expensive undertaking. It seems to me that if a start were made at once upon the removal of this unsightly wall and if it were removed gradually, it could be done with comparatively little expense. There are seasons of the year when there is less work to do for the employes of the Park Department, and at these times, particularly, a greater force could be employed.

The Park wall is cold, uninviting, inartistic, and entirely unnecessary.

By the removal of this wall, the beauty of the Park would be enhanced. There would be an unobstructed view from the avenues and streets, all of which would tend toward improving the Park's natural beauty.

JULES ORMONT.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

THE ORTHODONTISTS

By Straightening the Teeth Produce Robust Bodies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With respect to the discussion in THE TIMES of the benefits that accrue to patients from orthodontia as practiced by intelligent and careful dentists, permit me to say that the child who can at all times easily breathe through the nose is almost certain to develop a robust body. As the result of irritation from colds and perhaps other causes, certain tissues lying in the back of the upper part of the throat, (naso-pharynx,) and named the adenoid, enlarge and partly close the air passage from the nose to the lungs. Or the membranes of the nose become catarrhal and enlarged and the child cannot get sufficient air through the nose, so it breathes through the mouth. The tonsils sometimes become enlarged and further shut off the air passage.

When the child habitually breathes through the mouth, evils apparently out of all proportion to the habit follow. The vault (or roof) of the mouth is narrowed, the floor of the nose is pushed up, the middle portion of the nose (septum) is bent to one side, partly closing one nostril and practically insuring habitual catarrh; the teeth are forced into wrong positions; the part of the throat back of the mouth (pharynx) becomes inflamed and finally catarrhal in condition; this catarrhal condition frequently extends to the openings of the little tubes (Eustachian tubes) by which the ear gets air on its inner side, with the result that the child or adult becomes seriously or hopelessly deaf and is thereby prevented from making proper progress in life; the development of the body is seriously hindered; the formation of the breast and shoulders is perverted, making people round shouldered and chicken breasted; the whole body fails to get the oxygen it needs, and a weak, sickly, inefficient body is developed in place of the sound and healthy, efficient one nature plans for. The results of this habit may be somewhat worn away or overcome in later life by those people who live through it, but thousands of cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and hopeless deafness are traceable to breathing through the mouth.

The orthodontist who is abreast of the latest developments of the science plays a most important part in the correction of the evil of mouth breathing and in the building up of a sound, healthy body and mind. When the rhinologist (nose and throat specialist) has removed enlarged adenoids and tonsils, the orthodontist puts the teeth into proper positions. Unless the teeth are in positions which permit easy habitual closing of the lips, nasal breathing cannot be maintained. Dr. Bogue of this city has shown that it is possible to correct mouth breathing by the age of four years, and to prevent practically all the train of evil consequences that would ensue, so that a fine, healthy body may be secured by nature's method.

No one familiar with the practice of orthodontia would say that its benefits may be attained without discomfort or perhaps some pain by the patient, though many patients never mention it and some disclaim all pain. And at the hands of unskilled or careless practitioners that pain might be serious. I have watched many cases and my own boy of 9 years is now wearing appliances on both jaws. I am firmly of the opinion that the necessary pain or discomfort is not worth considering in comparison with the benefits to be attained.

The benefits of removing enlarged adenoids and tonsils and putting the teeth in proper positions may be summed up somewhat as the evils of mouth breathing were. The roof of the mouth, which forms also the floor of the nose, is broadened as it should be, so that the partition (septum) is straight and the nostrils open and sufficient air passage is assured. The body is protected against the irritation of air-borne particles, such as dirt, and very largely against the infection from air-borne diseases such as tuberculosis (when proper nasal breathing is universal we shall have little or no "white plague";) the air is properly warmed and moistened before breathing; the throat remains healthy; the body and brain develop normally; the shoulders and chest develop properly; the hearing is not affected by catarrh; and there is reason to believe that the skull develops better. Many dispositions which were irritable or unruly are completely altered for the better. The person's chances for a healthy, long and efficient life are greatly increased.

GEORGE WOOD CLAPP,
Editor The Dental Digest.

New York, Jan. 17, 1913.

FIREPROOF FACTORIES.

Garment Strikers' Demand Should Be Seriously Considered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever may be the merit of the other demands made by the striking garment and clothing workers, the protest of the workers against hazardous workshops and factories is well founded. In New York City the clothing factories of all kinds are fire and death traps. In the old non-fireproof buildings the stairways are not inclosed in fireproof material; the fire-escapes are old, frail, and entirely too small; the rooms are heated with stoves which are not protected in many cases; the gas jets are open; rubbish and clippings are collected in non-fireproof receptacles or allowed to accumulate under tables, and no attempt is made to maintain aisles to exits or unobstructed fire-escape entrances.

In the new fireproof loft buildings the rooms are overcrowded so that the occupants cannot get out in safety. Many of the new buildings have no means of egress from the bottom of the exterior fire-escapes or stairs.

The lessons of the Triangle fire have not been learned by the employers, and the Committee on Safety recommends for serious consideration this demand for better protection of life in the factories of this city.

FRANCIS PERKINS,
Executive Secretary, Committee on Safety of the City of New York.

New York, Jan. 17, 1913.

Disfiguring Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident at Riverside Drive, I wish to protest in the most vigorous terms against the large electric advertising structure now in course of erection at 181st Street and Riverside Drive. It is the first disfigurement of this nature to our beautiful parkway.

If allowed to remain, it will be the entering wedge for the erection of other such hideous structures by persons having an inordinate craving for the "almighty dollar," and not a vestige of civic pride.

J. A. F. CARDIFF, Architect.

New York, Jan. 17, 1913.

HORSE SENSE.

What's the use of hunting trouble
As this world you journey thro'?
It just makes your burden double—
Quite enough is hunting you.

Why display your ugly feelings
As you struggle 'neath the sun?
Temper, in your business dealings,
Gives the other fellow fun.

Why persist in ruminating
On the job you should have grabbed?
There are other chances waiting—
Jump for one before they're nabbed.

When your best girl calls you brother
And declares she'll never wed,
Just get busy with the other—
Take the marrying maid instead.

When your wheel of life is turning
On its last, long laboring spoke,
Laugh, and set the old thing whirling
Till the whole becomes a joke.

LURANA SHELDON.

NO INAUGURAL BALL; WASHINGTON UPSET

Wilson's Desire to be Respected, but His Action Is Viewed as Arbitrary.

BLOW TO BUSINESS PEOPLE

Milliners and Dressmakers Especially Will Be Hit—Small Attendance at Inauguration Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—While formal action will be postponed until Monday, members of the Inaugural Committee are satisfied that President-elect Wilson's desire that there be no inaugural ball will be respected. An inaugural ball of which the new President and his wife did not approve, and which presumably they would not attend, would be an impossible affair, according to the local view. The greatest attraction of every such function at previous inaugurations has been the attendance of the new President and his wife, in whose honor the affair is held.

While those concerned in the arrangements for the inauguration are not saying unkind things of Gov. Wilson for what many of them regard as an arbitrary and embarrassing action, they do not conceal their disappointment. William Corcoran Eustis, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, declined to comment, but fellow-committeemen were not so reticent. Corcoran Thom, Chairman of the Inaugural Finance Committee, said that Gov. Wilson's letter was a little surprising. Thomas Nelson Page, Chairman of the Reception Committee, spoke also of the grave disappointment felt. S. W. Woodward, head of a large department store and prominent in the inaugural preparations, said that the proposal to abolish the ball would not meet with favor among the Washingtonians. Others spoke in the same vein.

The inaugural ball is regarded as necessary by the organizers of the inauguration arrangements to pay the heavy expenses to which business men of the city are put to provide entertainment for visitors. A guarantee fund of about $80,000 has been subscribed already, but the subscribers expect to be reimbursed out of the profits of the ball and the sale of reviewing stand privileges along the line of march. To add to the financial difficulties of the local organizers an agitation has been started by people interested in the beautification of Washington to prevent the erection of stands for spectators in the public parks and reservations.

A frank statement of practical reasons, from the local business viewpoint, why Gov. Wilson's action was objectionable was given by Julius Lansburgh, of Lansburgh & Brothers, one of the oldest dry goods firms in the National capital.

"Gov. Wilson's action," said Mr. Lansburgh, "is a hard blow to the business interests of Washington. The milliners and all those dealing in women's apparel will be pretty hard hit. It will cut down the attendance at the inauguration, and will make it the poorest ceremony of the sort we have had in many years.

"I know of my own knowledge that many business men who subscribed hundreds of dollars for the inaugural fund would in view of subscription list have known the ball would be omitted. This morning I canceled a large order for seats for the inaugural parade because I fear the attendance will be small compared with former years."

The President-elect's letter reached Chairman Eustis to-night, and the authenticity of its text printed in the morning newspapers was confirmed over the telephone from Trenton by Secretary Tumulty.

Informal conferences between the several Chairmen of committees composing the Inaugural Committee resulted in an understanding that the President-elect's wishes should be followed. In consequence of this decision the Senate and the House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds were requested not to take action this week on the pending resolutions to permit the use of the Pension Bureau Building for the ball. Both committees had meetings to-day to hear those concerned in the inaugural ceremonies.

The inaugural ball is a time-honored institution in Washington. It has been part of the inauguration since long before the civil war. Anybody can go who has $5 to pay for a ticket. It is a very democratic affair. Even a dress suit or a low-cut gown is not necessary to insure admittance. The new President and his wife usually arrive about 10 o'clock and the President leads the grand march with the wife of the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, who this year is Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, a daughter of Levi P. Morton, former Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States. After the grand march the President and his immediate party watch the dancing from a balcony and return to the White House before midnight.

Treasurer Thom of the Inaugural Committee said to-day that the expenses of the last inaugural ball were $41,211, and the receipts, including tickets for the hall, for concerts held in the ballroom before and after the inauguration, and for the supper, were $44,845, but the Inaugural Committee had to pay about $2,000 additional expenses on account of the ball.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Hammerstein yesterday engaged Henry Bulger to present for the first time at "The Cabaret Barber Shop," a musical musical comedy, at the Victoria Theatre on Jan. 27.

Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt will be hostess this afternoon to a party of twenty at the Children's Theatre, where "Racketty-Packetty House" will be seen.

The second matinee of the season to be given by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will take place in the Empire Theatre on Jan. 24. The programme will consist of two plays new to this country, "The Separation," in one act, by Valentine de Saint-Point, and "The Superior Miss Pellender," in three acts, by Sydney Bowkett.

Wednesday night will be "Stamford Night" at the Hippodrome, when more than 1,000 residents of the Connecticut city will come to New York by two special trains. The party is in charge of Stamford Lodge of Elks, No. 800, and the Mayor and most of the city officials will attend.

Ivan Caryll, the English composer of "Oh! Oh! Delphine," and other musical comedies, is a passenger for America on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. He comes to confer with Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger regarding the new play, "The Little Cafe," by C. M. S. McLellan, for which he has written the score.

More than 300 members of the newly organized Automobile Chamber of Commerce attended the performance last night of Gertrude Hoffmann in "Broadway to Paris," at the Winter Garden.

GMC TRUCKS

Will be on display at the New York Truck Shows, Electric Truck Exhibit, Space 36A, Grand Central Palace. Gasoline Truck Exhibit, Space 5A, Madison Square Garden.

Come in and get a new angle on motor transportation from the largest manufacturer of motor propelled vehicles in the world.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO.
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN
Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks of All Capacities

SOCIAL NOTES.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Rachel Hill, daughter of James J. Hill, to Dr. E. Boeckmann of St. Paul, Minn., which is to take place on Thursday, Jan. 30, at the home of the bride in St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gavin of 12 East Sixty-fifth Street are leaving next week to attend. Mrs. Gavin is a sister of the bride.

Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler will give a concert on Monday, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock at her house, 82 Park Avenue, for the benefit of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

Mrs. Robert E. Westcott of 787 Fifth Avenue left yesterday for Bon Air, Augusta, Ga., to remain until April.

The Minister from the Netherlands to Washington and Mrs. Jonkheer J. Loudon are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end.

Lady Aberdeen arrived here Thursday from Canada and has been at the Ritz-Carlton. She is sailing to-day for England. Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmetieff of the Russian Embassy at Washington are at the hotel for a few days.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Franklin Fort of New Jersey entertained ex-Gov. and Mrs. Judson Harmon of Ohio and George W. Stevens at dinner last night at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

The wedding of Miss Maisie Delafield and Edward Ridley Finch will take place to-day at Fieldston, the Delafield estate at Riverdale.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, is giving a dinner to-night at the Plaza, to be followed by a reception.

The marriage of Miss Mary H. Cunningham and Murray Sargent will be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church. The reception will be at the Cunningham residence, 124 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert van de Velde (Miss Margaret Blanchet) of Antwerp, Belgium, and Mrs. Auguste Du Rest Blanchet, who recently arrived from Europe, have gone to the Pacific Coast to spend the rest of the Winter.

Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd will give a luncheon and bridge to-day, and Mrs. Arthur Carroll will give the first of two Saturday at homes at 64 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Donna Easley and Edward Lankow will be the soloists at the Rubinstein Club musicale this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria.

There will be a meeting to-night at Delmonico's of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class, managed by Mrs. C. R. Huntington.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell are giving a dance to-night at their new country house at Tenafly, N. J. Mrs. Edgar Booth, who was Miss Mary Coppell, will give a dinner before the dance.

The Aero Club will give a "ladies' day" this afternoon from 4 to 7 at its clubhouse, 297 Madison Avenue.

The marriage is announced of Miss Dorothy Agnes Young of Milwaukee, Wis., daughter of the late Gov. William Young, to Capt. Edward T. Witherspoon, U. S. N., retired, son of Mrs. Orlando Witherspoon of 571 Park Avenue, this city, in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., on Jan. 15. Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead officiated.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street is taking a rest cure in the Catskills for a fortnight.

DANCE FOR MISS HARTSHORNE

Mrs. J. M. Hartshorne Entertains at the Ritz for Her Debutante Daughter.

Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne gave a large dance last night in the new Ritz-Carlton ballroom for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Hartshorne, one of the Winter's buds. The dance was preceded by a number of dinners, including those given by Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr., at which Miss Hartshorne was a guest; Mrs. John Claflin, and Mrs. J. Ellis Fisher.

The guests at Mrs. Cammann's dinner in honor of her daughter, Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, included Miss Eleanor Hartshorne, for whom the ball was given, and the Misses Army Bradish Johnson, Elise Francke, Caroline and Frances Wyeth, Clover Todd, Eleanor Taylor, Priscilla Bull, Susanne Warren, Katharine Sands; also Charles and Brenton Welling, Brenton Grace, William M. Bramwell, Vivien J. Palmieri, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Leonard Wyeth, Charles Munn, Geoffrey Taylor, James Converse, Dr. Harold Pardee, and Daniel Lawton.

The ballroom was garlanded with roses and the other rooms were decorated in Southern smilax. Supper was served a little before 1 o'clock in the large restaurant, which was reserved after midnight for Mrs. Hartshorne's guests, who numbered nearly 300, and were asked to come at 11 o'clock. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorne in the ballroom near the entrance at the head of the wide stairway. Mrs. Hartshorne wore a brocaded gown of gold and orchid color, and Miss Hartshorne, who also received, was in apricot satin, with a sash of American Beauty rose color.

Those asked included most of the season's debutantes, many of last year's buds, and many college men.

MISS CLARK, A BUD, TO WED.

Daughter of Prof. John B. Clark Engaged to Prof. Henry C. Lancaster.

Prof. John Bates Clark and Mrs. Clark announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Converse Clark, to Prof. Henry Carrington Lancaster of Amherst College. Miss Clark made her début on Nov. 27 at a reception given by her mother at her home, 465 West End Avenue, and is the first of this season's debutantes to become engaged.

Prof. Lancaster is the son of the late Robert A. Lancaster and Wilhelmina (Carrington) Lancaster of Richmond, Va. He has charge of the Romance Language department at Amherst.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Frith to Wed W. B. Littell.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Frith, daughter of Mrs. John Frith of South Orange, N. J., to William Bernard Littell, a son of Mrs. William B. Littell of Newark and a nephew of Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine. Mr. Littell is a Princeton man, of the class of 1905. Miss Frith is a sister of Mrs. Howard R. Townsend and Mrs. Edward H. Wright, Jr., a granddaughter of Mrs. Stephen R. Lesher and a niece of Mrs. J. Arden Harriman.

Little Coney Island for Charity.

Society girls and young men are to present a little Coney Island entertainment on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, in the Plaza ballroom in aid of the Warren Goddard Settlement House at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue. There are to be sideshows, fortune telling, and dancing will finish the programme. The girls who are arranging this novel show include the Misses Agnes Landon, Sybil Davis, May Vogel, Alice and Edith Pine, and Miss Annie C. Goddard, the daughter of the late Warren Goddard, who founded the settlement house. The tickets are to be had from Miss E. Kendall, 14 Central Park West, and will also be on sale at the Plaza on the evening of the affair.

Lady Aberdeen at School of Design.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie visited the School of Applied Design for Women, 160 Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon and spent several hours there inspecting the work of the students. The school, which is the only one of its kind in the country, has 500 students. The institution was founded by Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, a personal friend of the Countess of Aberdeen. The Countess and Mrs. Carnegie were interested in an exhibition of Twachtman's pictures now being held in the school building.

New Playlet by Bayard Veiller.

"The Diamond Dinner," a new one act comedy by Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law," will have its first New York presentation at B. F. Keith's Union Square Theatre next Monday afternoon. It comes into the class of tabloid comedies, having abundant material for a five act farce. The comedy calls for seven characters which will be played by Miss Ines Buck and Mitchell Lewis, Eric Natis, Philip White, Frank Kirk, Carson Fell, and Caryl Gillin.

President-elect Wilson Sees a Play.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson attended last night's performance of "Pap o' My Heart," at the Cort Theatre, in West Forty-eighth Street, in which Lumsden Taylor is appearing. Gov. Wilson occupied the second box, right upper tier, as the guest of Col. E. M. House of 146 West Thirty-fifth Street, with whom he is staying on his visit to the city.

NORTHERN TOURISTS FLOCK TO BERMUDA

Many New Yorkers in Throng Basking in Sunshine and Enjoying Island's Charming Nooks.

DEBUTANTE'S TENNIS PARTY

Hotel Festivities Include Fancy Dress Ball at the Belmont—Water Carnival for Isle of White.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 13.—With the arrival of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Arcadian last Monday on her first trip from New York for the season the influx of tourists from New York, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities started. Within another fortnight all the hotels will be crowded, and practically every large city in the United States will have its representatives here basking in the Bermuda sunshine and enjoying the healthy outdoor life during the following three months of inclement Northern weather. Among the well-known New Yorkers on the Arcadian were Lispenard Stewart and Dudley G. Gautier, who are stopping at the Hamilton. Both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Gautier were here three years ago, and are familiar with many of the charming nooks on the island, which they are revisiting with great zeal. Mr. Stewart covers many of his expeditions on foot, doing five or six miles both morning and afternoon.

Other well-known people who arrived on this boat were Frances Hodgson Burnett and her sister, Mrs. Jordan, who have reopened their attractive villa, Clifton Heights, situated on Bailey's Bay. Frank Damrosch, whose brother, Walter Damrosch, spent the Christmas holidays here, is at the Princess for a fortnight's stay with Mrs. Damrosch and his daughter, Miss Helen Damrosch. Frank Verbeck, the illustrator, and his wife, who as Anna Rion has written many interesting stories, arrived on the same boat and opened up their bungalow, the Cocoon, in Warwick. Another arriving on this steamer was Larry Chittenden, the Ranch Poet. Mr. Chittenden divides his time between Texas and Bermuda. Mr. Chittenden is staying at the Belmont, though later he may open up his place, Larry's Lodge, on Church Bay.

Mrs. Moncure Robinson and Miss Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia were passengers on the last Bermudian. The Robinsons have visited in Bermuda for a number of seasons, having purchased Bel-Air, which they will again live in this Winter.

On Wednesday Mrs. W. H. Allen gave a tennis party at Bay House for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen S. Allen. Among those who played were Miss Edna Waterman of Minneapolis, M. W. Hanks of Madison, Wis.; F. Harrison Higgins of Olean, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. John Black, Miss Mason Ingham, Miss Nel Lightbourn, Dr. R. R. Higinbothom, Herbert Ingham, and Eldon Trimingham, all of Bermuda.

Mrs. William M. Conyers had a tennis and auction bridge party to-day. Among the guests were Mrs. W. B. Cummer of Cleveland, Miss Julia Addison of Stamford, Miss Edna Waterman of Minneapolis, Miss Crump of Richmond, the Misses McDonald of Montreal, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss Helen Allen, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Walker, Miss Nel Lightbourn, and Miss Dorothy Lightbourn, all of Bermuda; Eldon Trimingham, Dr. Watlington, Dr. Arton, Dr. Higinbothom, Mr. Greet, Gerald Conyers, and Neville Conyers, all of Bermuda, and E. S. Van Tassel of New York.

The Belmont was the scene of a fancy dress ball on Saturday night. Among those attracting attention were Miss I. Stoddard of Minonk, Ill., dressed as a young schoolgirl; Miss Marder of Palisades, N. Y., as a Japanese Geisha girl; Mrs. Page of Topeka, Kan., as an Egyptian dancer, and Larry Chittenden, as a Texas ranger. Preceding the dance a dinner was given for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bigelow Paine and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Verbeck. Mr. and Mrs. Paine are the guests of the Verbecks at Cocoon Cottage. Mr. Paine has recently completed "The Biography of Mark Twain."

The military band concert was given as usual on the terrace of the Hamilton Monday evening, followed by a dance in the ballroom and a supper and cabaret show in the grill afterward. On Wednesday the Belmont gave its mid-week dance, while on Thursday the weekly hop was held at the Princess.

The Isle of White is contemplating a series of water carnival sports to be given this Winter. There will be a number of events, including swimming races, high and fancy diving, tub races, greasy pole and other water sports.

Among the last week's arrivals at the Hamilton are Mr. and Mrs. F. Bianci Tompkins, Miss Madeline Tompkins, and Miss Margaret Tompkins of New York. Others arriving from New York are Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, Miss Helen McLean, Lispenard Stewart, Dudley G. Gautier, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Caddem, Mr. and Mrs. C. Buxban, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Behr, Marshall Clarke, Julian F. Detmer, Jerome V. Detmer, William H. Jaquith, T. S. Dixon, and R. F. Corbett. Mr. and Mrs. William T. Palmer of East Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lovenbey of Providence. Pennsylvanians include Mr. and Mrs. H. Atkinson of Newtown and Mrs. William Thomas, James Thompson, Miss B. Dittman, and Miss D. Goodman, all of Philadelphia; C. C. Smith, Miss C. C. Smith, Miss Dorothy Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Golden of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bates are registered from Wheeling, while Virginians include Mrs. John T. Anderson, James W. Allison, Jr., and Pitshugh C. Lafferty, all of Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch and Miss Helen Damrosch of New York are at the Princess. Other New Yorkers include J. P. Mills, Mrs. John E. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. F. Dudensing, Leroy Dudensing, Mrs. E. A. Seccomb, Miss Jefferds, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Block, Mrs. John Le Boutillier, Miss Kathryn O'Brien, Joseph Schanz, Miss Schanz, and Miss F. Harmon.

Recent arrivals at Inverurie include Mr. and Mrs. George C. Cannon of New York, C. F. Walker of Asbury Park, N. J.; T. E. Hughes of Atlantic City, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry E. Payne of Brooklyn, Mrs. B. Williams and Miss E. Fennly of Stuyvesant, N. Y., Mrs. E. P. Nettleton and Miss Nettleton of New Haven, Miss Carrie L. King and Miss Florence Tribley of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. W. F. More and Miss Florence More of Wonelsdorf, Penn.

"PSYCHIC" GUESSED RIGHT.

Turns Tables on Detective Tormentor —Freed by Magistrate.

A man who said he was Prof. Bert Reese, 62 years old, of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, "not a fortune teller, but a second Moses," was brought to the West 100th Street Police Station last evening on a charge of fortune telling. The complainant against him, Detective Sergt. Mrs. Goodwin, said that she had visited Reese in his apartments, representing herself as a single woman burdened with wealth and real estate, but troubled far more by her inability to attract mankind.

She asked his advice about selling her real estate, but Reese, she said, urged her not to sell it, saying that his prophetic soul told him 'twould increase twofold in value, owing to the election of a Democratic President. Then he asked her if she didn't feel benefitted by the treatment already. In answer she had him arrested.

At the station house several detectives made merry over the old man, asking him, among other things, why his prophetic soul, if it was a prophetic soul, hadn't told him that Mrs. Goodwin was a detective and that he would be locked up. Reese took the jeers good naturedly and smiled. But suddenly, turning on Detective Sussillio, one of his mockers, he said: him to stand down on a piece of paper any question he desired answered. Sussillio did so, showing the paper to a brother detective, Quinn, but not to the prisoner.

"You have asked me," said Reese, "to tell you the first name of your mother. Her first name is Pauline."

Sussillio gasped. He had written that very question, and "Pauline" was right. Reese guessed and answered several other questions.

In the Night Court Magistrate Krotel questioned Mrs. Goodwin, and after learning that she had put false questions to Reese told her she could not complain at receiving false answers. Reese, he said, was a phyiaic marvel, and he dismissed the charge against him. As Reese sauntered out he smiled at the detectives and confided to them that he had known it all the time.

THREATENED HAMMERSTEIN.

Impresario's Counsel Says Zamco Told Client He Would Kill Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—That a tenor engaged to sing at the London Opera House threatened to kill Oscar Hammerstein was the suggestion made before the Judges of the Divisional Court this afternoon, when counsel on behalf of Mr. Hammerstein appealed against the recent judgment for £40 ($200) in favor of Zamco, the singer, for breach of contract.

Zamco was engaged to sing four times, at a remuneration of £80, ($400,) but at rehearsal Mr. Hammerstein considered his performance faulty and refused to allow him to appear. Zamco flew into a violent rage and, according to Mr. Hammerstein, threatened to kill him. Mr. Hammerstein paid Zamco £40. The rest of the money is now the subject of dispute. The case was adjourned.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

First Appearance of Max Pauer in Mendelssohn's G Minor Concerto.

The Philharmonic Society at its concert yesterday afternoon, a repetition of that on Thursday evening, introduced to the New York public the latest addition to the pianists who contribute to the music of the present season. It was Mr. Max Pauer, a musician who comes without the halo of a great European reputation, though he bears an honorable name in music, his father, Ernst Pauer having been well known as a pedagogue as well as a pianist, as a writer on music, and as a pioneer in bringing back to the knowledge of the modern world forgotten piano music of the pre-classical period. Max Pauer is, like his father, a pedagogue, and has been for a quarter of a century a teacher in German conservatories.

Mr. Pauer made the somewhat singular choice of Mendelssohn's G Minor Concerto as a medium for introducing himself to the American public. Both of Mendelssohn's concertos have long since fallen into disuse in public performance here and in Europe; and although in earlier years of the Philharmonic Society's history it frequently appeared on its programmes, it would take a long memory to recall its last performance. It is characteristic of Mendelssohn's more superficial qualities, with its pleasing and innocent tunefulness, its arabesques of passage work, its slow movement that, like so many of Mendelssohn's slow movements, gives the effect of a popular hymn tune. It did not appear whether Mr. Pauer had in mind a propaganda for neglected works of Mendelssohn or was endeavoring to find a way out of the rather small circle to which the dearth of new concerted music condemns public pianists.

He played the composition neatly and fluently, with appropriate grace and pleasing sentiment, with fleet and delicate execution of the ornamental passages. His tone was rather small and flat, rather lacking in richness and in variety of either color or dynamic gradation. The first and last movements, if they are to make much appeal, must be brilliant; but they did not flash or sparkle much under his hands. The music does not permit the player to show many of the deeper qualities of an interpreter, and for a disclosure of what Mr. Pauer may possess it will be necessary to wait till he is heard in matter of deeper import. His performance gave pleasure and he was several times recalled.

The orchestral numbers included Mozart's overture to the marriage of Figaro, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Liszt's symphonic poem, "The Battle of the Huns," and Dvorak's overture, "Carnival." They were all well played. Mozart's overture had delicacy and the joyous spirit of the comedy that is foreshadowed in it. Mr. Stransky's reading of the symphony was one that lovers of the work could enjoy for itself, for he attempted no elaborate amplifications in Beethoven's score to bring it up, or down, to the level of modern ideas of what storms and other natural phenomena should be like in music. The playing of the second movement, the "Scene by the Brook," had not all the finish and rhythmic precision that are necessary for flow and gravity of the music, but in other respects the performance was admirable, and was not lacking in life and spontaneity. Liszt's symphonic poem is one of those less frequently played. Its specifically musical substance is not important, but its orchestral effects, including a good deal of thundering in the index, are many, and Mr. Stransky made the most of them in a highly sonorous performance.

ACTS "MY FRIEND TEDDY."

Rudolf Christians of German Players in Typically American Role.

MEIN FREUND TEDDY. Comedy in three acts, by Andre Rivoire and Lucien Besnard. Irving Place Theatre.

Didier Morel	Heinrich Marlow
Madeleine	Mathilde Brandt
Francine	Rose Lichtenstein
Verdier	Aug. Meyer Eigen
Francois D'Allonne	Christian Rub
Teddy Kimberly	Rudolf Christians
Jacques Bertin	Otto Stoecke
Madame Theodule Roucher	Marie Buhrke
Mathilde	Annie Rub-Foerster
Juliette Dornoy	Elise Gardner
Yvonne Platin	Constanze von Zeckendorf
Corbett	Ernst Robert
Billy	Ernst Auerbach
Aline	Czasi Gossler
Dominique	Louis Praetorius

Mathilde Brandt made her début as a guest star last night at the Irving Place Theatre with the German stock company in "Mein Freund Teddy" ("My Friend Teddy,") a comedy by Rivoire and Besnard, which was performed for the first time in this country, Rudolf Christians, the other guest star of the company, appeared in the title part, whose name had no reference to that of the ex-President of the United States. Miss Brandt made a good impression, and was warmly received by the audience.

A feature of interest in connection with the play, which is a light comedy, almost a farce, was that the leading man of the company of German players was called upon to present a character supposed to be typically American before an audience in America. The rôle provided him with the opportunity of bringing such quality of coals to Newcastle that they proved worth keeping. Mr. Christians talked German with American accent, and succeeded capitally in conveying the impression of reality. Heinrich Marlow, Christian Rub, Otto Stoeckel, and Aug. Meyer Eigen took full advantage of parts that offered them considerable opportunity.

The play will be repeated all next week, according to present plans.

DRAMATIC EXPERTS TESTIFY.

Brander Matthews Says That Deliberate Plagiarism Is Rare.

Brander Matthews, Professor of Dramatic Literature at Columbia, was called yesterday as an expert to give testimony in the infringement of copyright proceedings brought by Ida Hampton Barnes, an actress, against W. C. De Mille and David Belasco. She charges that the defendants in the vaudeville sketch "In 1999" infringed her own sketch "The Woman of To-morrow, or 100 Years from Now."

Prof. Matthews, commenting on the admitted similarity between the sketches, declared that such coincidences were not uncommon. Rider Haggard, he said, had conceived the idea for a good story months after F. C. Anstey had written the story on the same lines. In his forty-five years of attendance at theatres, the witness said, he had come across few cases of deliberate plagiarism. There were only so many ideas, but it must be remembered that sketches based on the same kind of theme always distinctly indicated the author's philosophy.

Charles Klein, author of "The Lion and the Mouse," testified that the idea of the triangle was as old as the drama itself, but that it was treated with more propriety nowadays than it used to be.

Dr. Ernst G. Eberhard.

Dr. Ernst G. Eberhard, founder and President Emeritus of the Grand Conservatory of Music, 20 West Ninety-first Street, died at his home, 113 West Eighty-fifth Street, on Thursday from Bright's disease. Dr. Eberhard was born in Hanover, Germany, May 30, 1839. He received his musical education in Europe and came to New York when a young man. In 1876 he married Miss Caroline Louise Bogert, who bore him a son and three daughters, one of them, Miss Beatrice Eberhard, the violin virtuoso. Dr. Eberhard was for years the conductor of the Philharmonic Society of Newark. He was at various times the organist of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, St. Ann's Church, in Brooklyn, and the First Baptist Church of Manhattan. In 1874 Dr. Eberhard founded the Grand Conservatory of Music. He was a member of the New York State Historical Association, a Mason, and a member of the New York Economic Club.

'SIEGFRIED' IS SUNG WITH DRAMATIC VIM

Excellent First Performance This Season of the Third "Nibelung" Drama.

BURRIAN IN TITLE ROLE

Bridge of Lights Falls in Second Act and Curtain Is Lowered for a Few Minutes.

Siegfried	Carl Burrian
Mime	Albert Reiss
Der Wanderer	Putnam Griswold
Alberich	Otto Goritz
Fafner	Basil Ruysdael
Erda	Margarete Matzenauer
Bruennhilde	Johanna Gadski
Stimme des Waldvogels	Lenora Sparkes

Conductor—Alfred Hertz.
Stage manager—Anton Schertel.

The third of the dramas of the "Ring" trilogy of Wagner, "Siegfried," was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time this season. "Siegfried" is not one of the most popular of the series, and the audience last evening was not a large one. Yet the performance was in many respects of remarkable excellence, and of great dramatic vitality. Perhaps a part of the price that must be paid for this spirit in Mr. Hertz's conducting is an undue exuberance on the part of the orchestra, which affected the performance last evening, especially in the first act, where Siegfried had something more than refractory splinters of a steel sword to contend with in his singing of the songs at the forge.

There was no new feature in the performance for those who had heard "Siegfried" as it was given last season. Mr. Burrian's Siegfried gradually loses its youthfulness in appearance, but it gains in artistic beauty and power of song, and in intensity and fervor of dramatic expression, and he has seldom acquitted himself so well as he did last evening. Time does not wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of Mr. Reiss's Mime, which is as near the dramatist's conception as is likely to be reached in the realm of practical stagecraft. Mr. Griswold's magnificent impersonation of the Wanderer was at its best, in beauty and sonority of voice, and in picturesqueness, humor, and solemnity. The Brünnhilde was Mme. Gadski, whose beautiful and eloquent delivery of the music in the last act is one of her most familiar and most admired achievements.

There was a trifling accident that interrupted the course of the second act immediately after its beginning, and caused the lowering of the curtain for a few moments. It was the falling of a bridge of lights that was insufficiently counterweighted, but no one was injured and no damage was done, and the act went forward after a brief wait.

J. A. METCALF, SINGER, DIES.

Bass Soloist of Grace Church for 16 Years a Victim of Cancer.

James A. Metcalf, well known in musical circles for more than a quarter of a century, died in the New York Hospital yesterday. Cancer was the cause of death.

For years Mr. Metcalf was one of the foremost church soloists in New York. As a boy he was gifted with a remarkable soprano voice, and was three years the soloist in All Saints' Church, Worcester, Mass. When his voice began to change he was placed in the alto part, in which he continued until his voice rounded out into an unusually fine bass.

In 1872 Mr. Metcalf came to New York and obtained the bass solo position in Christ Church, which position he held for three years, when he resigned to become soloist at Zion Protestant Episcopal Church. For sixteen years prior to his last illness he was soloist at Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway, and when he was stricken in 1911 the vestry continued his salary for the remainder of his life.

In 1878 Mr. Metcalf became an active member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

Capt. Wesley Markwood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Capt. Wesley Markwood, said to have been the oldest native born inhabitant of the District of Columbia, was buried here to-day. He had served the Government for seventy years and had a stirring career in the army and navy, serving in the early Indian troubles in Texas, the war with Mexico, and the civil war.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT K. WARING, 70 years old, for many years President of the Central Savings Bank of Baltimore, died yesterday. He was for a long time a member of the firm of John Merriman & Co., manufacturers of fertilizers, and then became President of the Rasin Fertilizer Company.

SAMUEL R. BRICK, President of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Pennsylvania, died at the home of his son, Frank Brick, in Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday. Mr. Brick lived for many years on Staten Island and served several terms in the Assembly as a member from Richmond County. His son, Samuel Brick, Jr., is Superintendent of Buildings in Richmond Borough. Mr. Brick was 72 years old.

HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN died at his home, 110 Madison Avenue, on Thursday. Mr. Chapman was 58 years old, a graduate of Harvard University, and was a well-known writer on philosophical subjects. He was at one time editor of The Bachelor of Arts, and was also for a time connected with the New York Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. Chapman is survived by his wife and son.

ALFRED RAABE, a magazine and book illustrator, died on Thursday at his home, 897 Riverside Drive. He had been ill only a few days of pneumonia. Mr. Raabe was 41 years of age and is survived by five brothers and three sisters.

Mrs. MARY KATURAH BOOTH, 52 years old, wife of William C. Booth, died on Thursday at her home, 385 Fort Washington Avenue. Mrs. Booth was a graduate of the New York Conservatory of Music and was for a number of years a concert singer.

Mrs. ELIZA A. MINER, wife of Enoch Miner, a publisher, died at her home, 128 West 127th Street, on Thursday. She was 85 years old and for several years had been the Vice President of the Spiritual Association of New York.

Major HENRY FLETCHER KENDALL, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Portland, Ore., on Tuesday. He was 67 years old.

OSCAR SHERMAN GIFFORD, twice Territorial Delegate to Congress from Dakota Territory, and Representative in Congress from South Dakota in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, died at his home in Canton, S. D., on Thursday.

PAUL ANTHONY HEUBNER, New York representative of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company of Yonkers, died at his home, 816 Fowler Avenue, Pelham Manor, on Thursday. Mr. Heubner was born in Germany 46 years ago. At eleven years of age he was a cash boy employed by A. T. Stewart & Co. Later he was connected with W. & J. Sloane. Mr. Haubner joined Alexander Smith & Sons when that concern established its New York branch. His wife survives.

Annual Foreign Book Sale

During the remaining days of January we offer, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

French, German, and Italian Books

by the best Writers. These are in SETS and in SINGLE VOLUMES, many in Fine Binding, affording an unusual opportunity for advantageous purchasing.

Early inspection suggested.

BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St. New York.

DIES AFTER NINE OPERATIONS

Transfusion of Blood Failed to Save Life of Sol H. Schlesinger.

Sol Hunt Schlesinger, member of the firm of Light & Schlesinger, clothing manufacturers, 14 to 22 Washington Place, died yesterday in the private sanitarium at 41 East Eightieth Street, where he had been under treatment since Christmas, and operated upon by several specialists for a carbuncle. With him at his death were his wife, Mrs. Tillie Schlesinger, and his daughter, Mrs. Irma Hunt Gouraud, who was married eight weeks ago to Powers Gouraud, brother of Jackson Gouraud. Mr. Schlesinger is also survived by his mother.

Mr. Schlesinger, who was 56 years old, and one of the best-known wholesale clothing manufacturers in the country, was taken ill while on a business trip in the West. He returned Christmas Day to his home at the Hotel Savoy, but became so much worse that specialists who were called in ordered him removed to the sanitarium. Nine operations were made in the effort to check the effects of the poison from the carbuncle, and a transfusion of blood was made from the veins of a young man willing to make the sacrifice to try to save Mr. Schlesinger's life. Mr. Schlesinger was a member and patron of many charities. His father, Herman, was one of the founders of the Harmonie Club.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Engaged.

HOLT—FITCH.—Florence A. Fitch to H. B. Holt.

Married.

BLYN—JONAS.—On Jan. 12, Ada B. Jonas of Brooklyn to Henry Blyn of Manhattan.

WITHERSPOON — YOUNG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., by Bishop Courtlandt Whitehead, Dorothy Agnes Young of Milwaukee, daughter of the late Gov. William Young, to Capt. Edward T. Witherspoon, U. S. N., retired.

BARR—BYLES.—Jan. 16, Florence Byles to Joseph W. Barr.

Died.

BAILEY.—On Friday, Jan. 17, in Brooklyn, Bradbury M. Bailey, aged 88 years. Funeral services on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Ormsbee, 485 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKS.—At Williamstown, Mass., on Jan. 17, John Dexter, younger son of Talcott M. and Olive H. S. Banks, aged 8 months and 15 days.

BARKLIE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, 1913, suddenly, at her home, 27 Saybrook Pl., Newark, Frances Stephanie, daughter of the late Washington and Stephanie Coster and wife of the late Hugh McCalmont Barklie, in the 78th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Jan. 20, at 9:45 A. M. High mass will be offered for the

JOHNSON AGREES TO BOX PALZER IN PARIS

Negro Champion Sends Word Accepting Terms for Bout on Next June 25.

Jack Johnson, generally regarded as a retired champion under the pressure of public opinion and club boycott, yesterday accepted terms for a bout with Al Palzer for the world's heavyweight championship at Paris on the night of June 25 next, the eve of the Grand Prix horse race. Tom O'Rourke, manager of Palzer, received a telegram from Johnson, in which the negro accepted the terms of Al Lippe, the American boxing promoter, who is now in Paris and acting for the French promoters. Johnson's telegram to Mr. O'Rourke was as follows:

"Terms satisfactory. We will make arrangements when I see you in regards to pictures and transportation. Wire Lippe O. K. Thanks."

Mr. O'Rourke declared last night that the terms offered by Lippe for the Paris boxing club was a purse of $30,000 with the option of 60 per cent. of the gate receipts. How the money is to be divided will be settled when Johnson comes to New York to consult with O'Rourke. The number of rounds to be fought was not mentioned in the cablegrams that have passed between Lippe and O'Rourke, but the latter said last night that both Johnson and Palzer understood the match was to be a twenty-round affair, as this has been the length of all the recent bouts in the French capital. However, the question of rounds is not causing any concern, as both would agree to a longer bout if the promoters want it.

Johnson has again put himself under the charge of Tom Flannagan of Toronto, who was his manager several years ago. It was while on a trip to Canada to discuss the Paris offer a few days ago that Johnson was arrested on the train as the authorities feared that he was about to jump his bail in the case for violating the Mann White Slave act. The negro is under indictment in Chicago for taking a woman into another State for immoral purposes, and is out under heavy bail. As he could not be extradited on this offense from Canada, the Federal authorities have refused to allow him to leave the United States. O'Rourke had an engagement to go to Canada and discuss the proposed match with Johnson and Flannagan, but in passing through St. Louis on his way from California, he learned of Johnson's arrest, and came direct to New York.

Palzer is now in St. Paul, where he stopped to visit relatives on his trip from California to New York, but Mr. O'Rourke wired him last night to come to New York at once. Johnson has notified O'Rourke that he will be in New York in a few days to agree on some of the details of the bout, but he may be unable to leave Illinois owing to the indictment hanging over him. There is also a possibility that this trouble may result in the match being called off, as a conviction when the case is heard may result in a prison sentence for the negro. Mr. O'Rourke said last night that he understood Johnson would be allowed to go anywhere if he could secure the consent of his bondsman, as the case against him may not come before the courts for many months, possibly a year.

Manager O'Rourke intends to put Palzer through a most severe course of training before he enters the ring with the negro, and first of all he will arrange for a number of matches for the big fellow. An offer has been received for another bout with Tony Ross at Pittsburgh, and this is likely to be the first of the contests for Palzer. If suitable matches can be arranged in New Yok, O'Rourke will put Palzer to work here, otherwise he will leave at an early date for Paris and get Palzer in condition over there.

Johnson has already started to train for the bouts which he figures on engaging in before his bout with Palzer. The negro feels confident that the indictment against him will be quashed, and he is making plans for his European tour as if there was nothing to prevent the trip. He put on his boxing togs for the first time in six months a few days ago and boxed six rounds at O'Connell's gymnasium, later getting a request to stay away from the gymnasium. Johnson realises that he cannot get any bouts in the United States, so it is likely that he will depart for Paris as soon as he makes arrangements satisfactory to the Federal authorities, if any such can be made. Bombardier Wells, who was once matched with the negro in England only to have the bout called off, and Sam McVey, who has survived his usefulness in Australia, are possible opponents for the negro before the bout with Palzer.

That Johnson is on the pugilistic decline goes without saying, but it is a question whether he has gone back so far that Palzer can lower his colors within six months. The negro will celebrate his thirty-fifth birthday on March 31 next, and it is no secret that his mode of life since he defeated Jim Jeffries at Reno almost three years ago has been of the sort to impair his ability in the ring. Added to this high life must be reckoned his near retirement from the game, a condition which has cost other boxers dearly in years gone by. Johnson has engaged in only one bout since he defeated Jeffries, and that furnished nothing more than a workout, as Jim Flynn was so outclassed physically that he had no chance to test Johnson's stamina. Against a man of his own size whose natural strength has not been impaired, the negro would have no such easy time.

Palzer is only 23 years old, and O'Rourke considers that he has an excellent chance of defeating the negro. The latter insists that Palzer was not in shape when he fought McCarty, but was sent in against him because O'Rourke underestimated McCarty. If Palzer should defeat the honors over Johnson the heavyweight title would naturally go to him, and McCarty would be forced into another match if he wished to be regarded as the champion.

BURNS DEFEATS HENRY.

Substitute for Kays Takes Beating at New Polo A. A.

The inability of Joe Keys to live up to his contract with the New Polo Athletic Association last night made it necessary for the management to substitute Battling Henry as an opponent for Pinky Burns in the wind-up at the weekly entertainment of the club. Henry proved a willing substitute, but was no match for the young Harlem featherweight, and lost the contest by a wide margin.

Henry plainly showed the lack of condition, and to this fact was largely due his defeat. He did not have enough confidence in himself and during the early stages of the battle stalled in order to reserve his strength. He made several attempts to fight back, but these efforts were spasmodic, and he lapsed into his defensive tactics and was a punching bag for Burns.

Although severely punished, Henry fought Burns all over the ring in the tenth round. He cut loose with a series of jolts and body blows that kept Burns dancing all over the ring in order to avoid punishment. The effects of Burns's pounding in the early rounds were apparent, as Henry's blows lacked steam and the belated effort to win by the knock-out route did not bring the results intended. Henry's gameness was his most redeeming quality, as he felt the superiority of his opponent from the start, but never flinched from punishment.

In the opening round Burns assumed the aggressive and got home several drives to the body without a return. Henry woke up during the latter part of the round and found Burns's face with right swings on two occasions. There was some lively work in the second. Burns drove home a hard right on the jaw, and followed this with a brace of uppercuts, which left their marks. Henry played for the stomach and worked both hands effectively at short range. Burns forced his man to the ropes and compelled him to cover up. Henry tried rushing with his head low, but was straightened up with right uppercuts.

Boxing "Champs" of Middle West.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The Amateur Athletic Union boxing championships for seven Middle Western States will be decided at the Cleveland Athletic Club on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. The highest class amateur boxers in this section of the country are entered. The official A. A. U. medals will be awarded the winners in the seven classes.

Boxing Bouts To-night.

Jimmy Flynn of Long Island City and Bobby Moore of the west side will come together in the main bout of to-night's show at the Sharkey A. C. Joe Jackson of Harlem and "Chip" Conahan of the Bronx will do the honors in the semi-final bout.

Joe Healy, the English featherweight, will make his American debut to-night at the Palestra A. C. in the ten-round feature bout with Dave Cronin of the west side. Harry Brooks and Young Leroy will be the principals in the ten-round semi-final.

TO INVESTIGATE FIGHT CLUB.

Police and Firemen to be Heard by Boxing Commission in Empire A. C. Case.

A thorough investigation into the disorder at the Empire A. C. on Tuesday night, when the Manhattan Casino doors were closed and several hundred boxing fans who had purchased tickets were denied admission, will be made by the State Athletic Commission, it was announced yesterday. Heretofore the commission has waited for formal charges to be preferred before taking official notice of club affairs, but the clamor has been so great about the Empire A. C. that Chairman Frank O'Neil yesterday decided not to await any charges.

Letters were sent from the commission office yesterday to Police Commissioner Waldo and to Fire Commissioner Johnson, asking that Police Capt. May and Battalion Chief Howe be allowed to testify at the meeting of the commission next Wednesday afternoon. Capt. May was in charge of the police outside the Manhattan Casino Tuesday night, and it was on the orders of Chief Howe that the doors were locked.

Jess and Ed McMahon, managers of the Empire A. C., were in communication with Commissioner O'Niel yesterday, and both agreed to attend the next meeting. The Empire A. C. office was kept open both Thursday and yesterday for the purpose of returning money to ticket holders who could not gain admittance Tuesday night, and last night it was announced that practically all the unused tickets had been returned. The money refunded by the McMahon brothers to the club patrons amounted to about $2,000.

Stung by the storm of criticism that has been leveled against them because of the trouble Tuesday night, the McMahon brothers last night issued a statement to show that mismanagement outside the club was the real cause. The following table is given in the statement showing the capacity of the Manhattan Casino and the number of admissions received Tuesday night:

42 boxes up stairs, each box seating six persons	252
96 boxes on ground floor; nine seats in a box	864
2,000 seats on ground floor	2,000
250 seats on platform up stairs	250
40 seats around ringside at reporters' table	40
Total seating capacity	3,406
Paid admissions at the Cross-Rivers bout were:	
228, at $2 a seat	$456
1,716 seats, at $3 a seat	5,148
390 seats, at $5 a seat	1,950
423 seats, at $7 a seat	2,961
13 exchanges, at from $3 to $5	18
Grand total	$10,528
Seating capacity	3,406
Paid admissions	2,787
Less the seating capacity	540
Press and complementary	401
Seats unoccupied	148

The statement continues:

"We will cite the fact that there were 3,100 paid admissions to the Cross-Brown bout, which in itself demonstrates that we did not oversell the house on Jan. 14.

"We personally blame the arrangements outside for the congestion that occurred. Persons who had tickets, and for whom there was room inside, were prevented from entering the building by the police, who would not allow those who held the tickets to get near the doors.

"We have been promoting boxing shows in this city for a long time, and this is the first time that we have been accused of trying to 'hog' things.

"All we ask is that our side of the case be presented in a fair manner. We maintained order inside of the clubhouse, and the arrangements outside were in charge of those who are officially delegated by the city to handle such things. We think that all those who were inside will attest to the fact that we did our part well, just as those outside did not satisfactorily do their part. Very respectfully

"(Signed) M'MAHON BROTHERS."

O'DAY TO UMPIRE AGAIN.

President Lynch Makes Offer and It Will Probably Be Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Henry (Hank) O'Day, for many years a member of the National League staff of umpires until he resigned in December, 1911, to accept the management of the Cincinnati team, will resume his duties as umpire at the beginning of the coming season. Mr. O'Day has declined to say positively that such is the case, but it is known that he is about ready to accept.

President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League, who has been attending a meeting of the National Commission, held a long conference with O'Day here this afternoon in an effort to secure his signature to a contract. At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that O'Day had taken the offer under advisement and has promised to give President Lynch a definite answer by Feb. 1. O'Day sent his resignation to President Herrmann of the Reds several weeks ago, when he learned that Herrmann had been conferring with Joe Tinker to act as his successor. At the time O'Day was said to have declared that he would not resume umpiring, but would endeavor to land a position as manager in a minor league.

PENN PLAYS BALL OUTDOORS.

University Athletes Make Winter Record, with Temperature at 62.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The weather in Philadelphia was so warm to-day that the candidates for the University of Pennsylvania baseball team established a Winter record by playing in the open at Franklin Field. Roy Thomas, the coach, put the men through good batting practice. The maximum temperature at 3 P. M. was 62 degrees, the highest for Jan. 17 in the history of the local Weather Bureau.

Dolan, Old St. Louis Catcher, Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Thomas J. Dolan, catcher for the old St. Louis Browns when that organization, under Chris Von der Ahe, won the pennant four times, died at his home here yesterday. His death was due to a complication of diseases. Dolan was 54 years old.

HIGH SCHOOLS SHOOTING.

First Matches Held Under Auspices of United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The results of the first rifle shooting contest ever held under the auspices of the Government between the rifle teams of high schools in the various cities of the country, for which a new trophy has been presented by the War Department, were announced to-day as follows:

The Iowa City High School defeated the Baltimore Polytechnic, with a score of 962 to 789; Deering High School of Portland, Me., defeated Brookline (Mass.) High with a score of 934 to 693; the Southern High of Philadelphia defeated De Witt Clinton of New York City with a score of 908 to 894; the Stuyvesant High of New York City defeated the High School of Commerce, New York City, with a score of 865 to 813; the Morris High School of New York City defeated the Eastern High, District of Columbia, with a score of 898 to 810; the Springfield (Mass.) "Tech." defeated the Business High, District of Columbia, with a score of 873 to 776; Portland (Me.) High defeated Tucson (Ariz.) High with a score of 903 to 658; Salt Lake City (Utah) High defeated District of Columbia Manual Training with a score of 924 to 849; Susquehanna (Penn.) High defeated Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) High with a score of 834 to 803, and the Utica Free Academy, New York, defeated the St. Louis (Mo.) Manual training with a score of 678 to 553.

The competition, which began last week, consists of a "round robin" series of matches in which twenty high schools, covering a territory from Maine to Arizona and from the District of Columbia to Utah, are taking part. For nine weeks the schools will compete against each other, until, by a series of eliminations, the winning team is determined.

City College Swimmers Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The University of Pennsylvania swimming team defeated the College of the City of New York here to-night by the score of 42 to 11.

Slosson Makes Two High Runs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Two sensational runs gave George F. Slosson the fifth straight block of 400 points in his 2,400-point match with Koji Tamada at 18.2 balkline billiards here to-night. The total score for the five nights' play is 2,000 to 1,212, in Slosson's favor. Slosson's high runs were 112 and 101, and the Japanese best run was 94. Slosson averaged 20 4-15 and Tamada 8 1-12.

GIANTS SHARE POLO GROUNDS WITH YANKS

Frank Farrell to Complete Plans for Temporary Home for His Team To-day.

It is expected that to-day an agreement will be signed by officials of the Giants and the New York Americans whereby the Yankees will play their games at the Polo Grounds next Summer. It is understood that such a course was arranged before the death of John T. Brush, who wanted to show his appreciation to President Farrell of the rival club for allowing him the use of the hilltop grounds when the wooden stands at the Polo Grounds were burned down two seasons ago.

It is not the purpose of Mr. Farrell to use the Polo Grounds for more than one season because he is not in favor of both teams playing at the same park permanently, as he believes that it would tend to eliminate the rivalry between the clubs. Each team has its own following here and Mr. Farrell wants to keep his club apart from the Giants as much as possible. With Manager Chance at the helm President Farrell expects a big increase in the patronage of the American League games here.

President Farrell states that in another year the new baseball park, which he contemplates building at 225th Street and Broadway, will be completed, and the Yankees will have a home of their own. The most notable improvement that has been made at the site of the new park is the building of 225th Street, which is now a wide, well-constructed thoroughfare and large enough for a suitable approach from the subway trains to the entrances of the park. Mr. Farrell has had the new park in mind for the last two seasons, but his agents experienced some difficulty in acquiring the necessary land. The spot where the diamond will have to be built is now a wide creek, and although ashes and rubbish have been dumped into the creek for a long time, the creek is far from being filled in. It is planned to lay a track along the bank of the creek and transport enough gravel to the site in cars to fill it up promptly.

The Yankees' new park will be fashioned after the best of the modern plants, and will be of steel and concrete construction. The site is large enough for a wide and deep outfield, and there will be no danger for some time of anybody poking the ball over the fence.

The American League scored a notable victory over the National yesterday when Christy Mathewson was defeated in a game of three-cushion billiards by Hal Chase at McGraw's. Both players are good at the game and the score was close most of the way, but Chase made a high run of seven toward the end, which gave him a safe lead and the victory.

Two more Giant pitchers sent in their signed contracts yesterday. George Wiltse sent back his contract and did Lefty Kirby, one of the recruit pitchers from Texas, who made a fine record in the minors last season.

Bert Tooley, the former Brooklyn shortstop, almost got President Ebbets of the Dodgers in a lot of trouble, because when he sent him to Newark some time ago he failed to ask for waivers on him from St. Louis and Boston. The two clubs in question were induced to haul up Mr. Ebbets before the league and impose a fine for his violation of the waiver rule. But Ebbets is diplomatic, and he got out of the difficulty. Tooley was signed by the Newark Club yesterday. Other Brooklyn players with the Redskins are Jack Dalton, Hi Meyers, and Atkinson.

Elmer Stricklett, formerly of Brooklyn, who many seasons ago was credited with being the inventor of the "saliva" ball, has at last decided to retire from the game. He has been playing for almost 20 years. Last season Brooklyn gave Stricklett a last chance and sent him to Newark. Later he went to the Milwaukee club. He has now retired to his farm, Sunnyvale, in San Jose, Cal.

A mathematical fan has figured it out that each baseball game in the major leagues costs the club owners over $500 a game during the season of 154 games. According to the reports of Secretary Heydler of the National League, 238 players took part in the National League games last season. A conservative average for the salary of each player would bring the total amount for the National League alone up to $707,500. The American League pays its players fully as much as the older league, which brings the figures to the astonishing total of $1,415,000. So each club owner must pay out $590 a game in salaries alone, to say nothing of the many other expenses.

Josh Devore, the Giant outfielder, who may be traded to Boston for Vincent Campbell, but very likely may not be, has been spending his time in New York, but last week went to visit his two brothers, William and Harry Devore, at Parkersburg, W. Va. Devore was introduced to a sporting man in that town, who immediately told Josh that he was impersonating the real Josh Devore. The man insisted that he knew Josh well, and was willing to bet that the little outfielder was an impostor. The money was put up, $500 to $10, and Josh had no trouble establishing his identity.

It is stated from Chicago that President Charley Murphy's object in signing Roger Bresnahan was to use him in the Cub outfield next season. When Bresnahan first came to the Giants he was an outfielder, but Manager McGraw developed him into a great catcher. It is believed that Archer will do most of the catching, and Bresnahan will play the outfield. This task should be easy because the outgardens are not new to him. If Evers's health becomes impaired, as it did two seasons ago, Bresnahan will probably step right into his shoes.

The contracts of the Yankees, or the "New Yorks," as Manager Chance wants them called, are coming in fast. Yesterday Russell Ford, Bert Daniels, Harry Wolter, and Jack Lelivelt sent signed contracts to Secretary Tom Davis. Wolter says his injured leg is improving rapidly, and that he will be able to join the club on the training trip to Bermuda.

Naval Battalion Election.

At the annual meeting of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia Athletic Association, held last night in the armory, Fifty-second Street and New York Bay, the following were elected to look after the interests of the organization during the ensuing year: President—C. P. Crisgy; Vice President—H. H. Holley; Secretary—W. H. Harrington; Treasurer—E. Kaufman. Those chosen for the Board of Trustees were J. M. Connelly, B. Griffith, J. Denihan, H. J. Reynolds, C. Edwards, E. R. Bennett, and H. Lackey.

Louderback Defeats Moore.

Dave Louderback defeated George Moore in an exhibition game of three-cushion carrom billiards at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn last night by the score of 50 to 47 in 111 innings. Each contestant made the high run of 3 points. Welker Cochran, the youthful Chicago billiardist, has canceled his engagement for next week at Keeney's Academy on account of sickness.

Sachem's Head Y. C. Dinner.

The annual mid-Winter mess dinner of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club will be held in the Yacht Cabin Room of the Hotel Astor to-night at 7 o'clock. At the recent annual meeting the following officers were elected for the year: Commodore—John J. Wayland; Vice Commodores—Richard H. Deming; Fleet Captain—Elton S. Wayland; Secretary—William E. Peck; Treasurer—William F. Oakley. Executive Committee—John J. Phelps, Edward C. Seward, Edmund Q. Trowbridge, and Charles F. Wood.

Bulldog Show Here To-day.

The annual bench show of the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America will be held to-day at the Murray Hill Lyceum, at which judging will begin at 11 o'clock. The show has attracted the entries of many champions, and judging from the premium list, should pass all previous exhibitions in point of quality and number of entries. The judges who will pass on the entrants are men well known among the lovers of the breed and capable of making excellent decisions.

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MILLROSE GAMES TO-NIGHT.

Big Athlete Carnival to be Held in Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Many star athletes of New York and from other cities will be seen in competition at the "Diamond Meet" of the Millrose Athletic Association to-night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. One of the greatest distance races of the Winter season, the ten-mile Millrose road race, will be run. For this event alone there are more than 150 entries, among whom will be the Olympic stars, Hannes Kolehmainen, Harry Smith, Gaston Strobino, Johnny Gallagher, Fons Johannson, and J. J. Reynolds. Some of the other prominent starters will be J. J. McNamara, the winner of the event last year from scratch; Eddie Jordan, Harry Jensen, Will Rozette, and Tom Nelson.

The world's record of 0:07 1-5 for seventy yards is due for a tumble when Howard P. Drew, the negro sprinter of Springfield High School, and Alvah T. Meyer, the metropolitan schoolboy champion, meet in the seventy-yard dash. Among others entered in the sprint are C. B. Clark, Jim Rosenberger, Jim Archer, J. J. Eller, Ike Lovell, Charlie Hoyt, W. E. Conway, and F. L. Stevenson.

William J. Kramer, the cross-country king, will start from scratch with Louis Scott, the star distancer of the South Paterson A. C., in the two-mile handicap in an attempt to keep the trophy from becoming the permanent property of the Irish-American A. C., which organization has won two legs on the bronze. Tom Collins, Jack Monument, M. A. Devanney, M. D. Huysman, and E. A. Hunger will be among the prominent men on the back marks.

The 1,000-yard handicap will have Abel Kiviat, another world's champion, on the post of honor, and he will allow handicaps to a big field, in which Matty Geis, champion middle-distance runner of Buffalo; Dave Noble, J. A. Meeks, Harry Garing, and J. J. Gaffney loom up as the most likely to make it interesting for Kiviat.

The five relay events are expected to furnish plenty of close competition. In the one-mile walk R. B. Gifford, the senior National champion, will be seen in action with all the star "peds" of the metropolitan district. The five-mile bicycle race is expected to be a hard race between Billy Van den Dries and Eddie Goodwin, rivals of long standing in flat floor riding.

F. G. BELLARS SUSPENDED.

N. Y. A. C. Runner Failed to Send to A. A. U. Expense Account List.

Frederick G. Bellars, probably the best distance runner in the New York Athletic Club, was suspended yesterday by the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, for failing to send to the committee an itemized list of expenses which he incurred through his competition in the road race held in Berwick, Penn., last Thanksgiving Day. It was said that he had been ordered to send in such a list by the committee with the above result.

For having competed in the games of the Xavier A. A. in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Jan. 11, on registration numbers which had expired, and, it is stated by the committee, after the latter had advised against such action, W. Landgraf, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; F. H. Hoffman, Irish-American A. C., and B. Adey, Trinity Club, were also suspended. In commenting upon the action in regard to the last named trio several athletes yesterday said that in view of the fact that members of the committee were in attendance at the games they should have denied the men permission to compete, as had either of them won a place in either a heat or a final of an event complications would have resulted which would have reflected upon the committee.

St. John's basket ball team, which was suspended for playing "unregistered basket ball teams," was reinstated because the reports which caused their suspension "were incorrect."

HURLINGHAM CLUB PLEASED.

Major Green Informs Polo Association That Dates Are Satisfactory.

Intimating that he wishes that the scheduled matches for the Westchester Polo Club Cup may be so even that a third contest will be necessary, Major F. Egerton Green, manager of the Hurlingham Club of London has written William A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association, under date of Jan. 7, to the effect that the dates proposed by the latter organization for the world's series to be decided at Meadow Brook next Summer will be accepted. The matches will be played on June 10 and 14.

It was first believed that objection would be offered to the dates suggested to the English players, in view of the fact that they are expected to take part in a London tournament which is scheduled for the latter part of June, and which they would have difficulty in making connections with should the coming series extend into a third match to be played after the middle of June.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Capt. Edward Miller, manager of the Hurlingham Polo Club, sails for New York to-morrow to complete the arrangements for the polo matches against a United States team for the international polo cup.

Bird Wins Princeton Squash.

S. Hinman Bird won the Class A handicap squash tennis tournament on the courts of the Princeton Club, Gramercy Park, while J. F. Sammis captured the honors in the Class B division. Altogether forty-two competitors participated in the two tournaments, which began during the holiday season. Bird, holder of the Princeton championship, played from the long mark of minus 7 aces. In the final he played Harold Tobey, the old hockey player, at scratch, defeating him at 15—5, 15—6, 15—11. Sammis had the handicap of plus 1 hand and 5 aces. In the Class B final he defeated R. C. Olds, plus 1 hand, by the score of 15—13, 15—9, 15—11. The summary of the finals:

Class A Handicap.—Semi-final Round—Harold Tobey (scratch) defeated W. B. Chamberlain, (plus 1 hand 3 aces,) 15—13, 15—6; S. Hinman Bird (minus 7 aces) defeated E. B. Whitman, (plus ½ hand,) 15—10, 15—10.

Final Round—S. Hinman Bird (minus 7 aces) defeated Harold Tobey, (scratch,) 15—5, 15—6, 15—11.

Class B Handicap.—Semi-final Round—J. F. Sammis (plus 1 hand 5 aces) defeated R. Ely, (plus ½ hand,) 15—8, 15—9; R. C. Olds (plus 1 hand) defeated K. G. Stearn, (minus 5 aces,) 15—9, 12—15, 15—10.

Final Round—J. F. Sammis (plus 1 hand 5 aces) defeated R. C. Olds, (plus 1 hand,) 15—13, 15—9, 15—11.

Poly Prep Games in Brooklyn.

Several schoolboy track records may be created at the annual indoor athletic carnival and reception of the Poly Prep School in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, to-night, as Chairman Scaboria has received over 500 entries from the leading high and preparatory schools of the East. Teams have been entered from New York Military Academy, Poughkeepsie High, Mackenzie, St. Paul's School, Barringer High, Pingry, and all the local high and preparatory schools in New York City and New Jersey. As an added attraction the basket ball teams of Bushwick High and Poly Prep will clash. The games will start at 7:45.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

COLUMBIA LOSES BASKET BALL GAME

Cornell Again Vanquishes the Champions, Though Playing Unnecessarily Rough.

In spite of the fact that the Columbia basket ball quintet put every ounce of fight in the game last night in the local gymnasium with the Cornell five, the Ithacans took an early lead and maintained it throughout, taking the victory by the score of 19 to 13. In this contest rested the one hope of the Blue and White team to get into form in an attempt to retain the championship title that has been on Morningside Heights for the past five years, but the Cornell five managed to block successfully, completing their revenge for twenty-one defeats of other seasons.

The game attracted a large crowd of Columbia and Cornell rooters, and there was not a moment in the game when both delegations were not cheering wildly. There were over 3,000 persons present, among these being most of the Columbia Faculty.

For the first half there were few rough tactics employed, but in the second play warmed up until the wearers of the Red and White brought out angry protests for the frequency and nature of the personal fouls which were called on them. The Halsted brothers, who were the mainstays on the visiting team, were the worst offenders, and in the middle of the period G. C. Halsted was banished from the floor because of personal fouls. Cornell at the end of the game showed 19 fouls against Columbia's 9.

The bulk of the scoring was done in the first half, both teams guarding so closely in the second half that few could break through to free throwing. Capt. H. C. Halsted after a few minutes without any appreciable advantage apparent opened up with two difficult angle shots, and Benson then caged the one and only field goal that the home team scored throughout the contest. Not one of the Columbia players seemed to have much idea where their basket was, in spite of it being their home court, and their defeat is due solely to their wretched shooting. Haeberle and Lunden then followed with two goals, and the score at the end of the half stood 15 to 6 in Cornell's favor.

Cross was the only man to cage a field goal in the second half. The rest of the scoring was done by Benson and Capt. Halsted from the foul line. Benson, upon whom all hope rested, scored all of Columbia's points, making seven in the second half, while Halsted scored nine in all for his aggregation. Repeated chances for Columbia to make goals and thus tie the score were missed from right under the basket. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Cornell.
Lee	Left forward	Lunden
Keenan	Right forward	Cross
Robertson	Centre	Haeberle
Benson	Right guard	H. C. Halsted
Jacques	Left guard	G. C. Halsted

Goals from field—H. C. Halsted, 2; Haeberle, 2; Cross, Lunden, G. C. Halsted, Benson. Goals from fouls—Benson, 11; H. C. Halsted, 5. Substitutes—Riley for G. C. Halsted, Burghard for Roberts, Reynolds for Keenan. Referee—D. Fauver, Wesleyan. Umpire—Clarence Wegmouth, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Hackensack Girls Win Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 17.—Hackensack High School girls' basket ball team strengthened their hold on first place in the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League this afternoon by vanquishing the Rutherford High School misses, 15 to 1, in the Rutherford City Hall Auditorium. This was the Rutherford girls' first defeat of the season. The work of the Hackensack feminine students amazed the large crowd, and their passing at times bewildered their opponents. Capt. Dora Tassmore played a star game for Hackensack at guard. Capt. Agnes Blakiston scored Rutherford's lone point on a foul in the first half to 8 for Hackensack. The line-up:

Rutherford.	Position.	Hackensack.
H. Newhouse	Right forward	J. Van Antwerp
E. Koues	Left forward	B. Westervelt
I. Jollie	Centre	E. Mills
H. Krauert	Right guard	D. Tassmore
A. Blakiston	Left guard	Hough

Substitutes—Marion Morgan, Miss Westervelt. Goals from field—Miss Van Antwerp, 3; Miss Tassmore, 2; Miss Hough, 1; Miss Westervelt, 1. Goals from fouls—Miss Van Antwerp, 3; Miss Blakiston, 1. Referee—James A. Van Atta, Lafayette. Timer—Miss Beula Haydee, Rutherford. Scorer—Miss Van Zandt, Hackensack.

Horace Mann Team a Winner.

The basket ball team of Horace Mann School defeated the five representing Collegiate School yesterday in the gymnasium of the former by a score of 31 to 6. Wegener, centre of the home team, contributed most of the goals obtained by his side, tallying seven from the field, while each of his mates made two each, which, with a count from the foul line by E. Donnell, accounted for the 31 points. R. Cook, for Collegiate, scored two field goals and one foul, with Victor making the other point. The line-up:

Horace Mann.	Position.	Collegiate.
E. Donnell	Right forward	Victor
Van Alstyne	Left forward	Holden
Wegener	Centre	R. Cook
R. Donnell	Right guard	Robbins
Wright	Left guard	Knott

Referee—Mr. Williams, Oberlin. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

La Salle Emeralds Defeat Trojans.

In the first intercleas basket ball contest held at La Salle Academy the Emeralds defeated the Trojans. The game was fast and interesting from the beginning. Capt. Dan Kelleher led his team mates in point scoring and all-around play. The line-up:

Emeralds.	Position.	Trojans.
Kelleher	Right forward	Pape
Damico	Left forward	Galati
Meehan	Centre	Morris
Miller	Right guard	Moore
Winters	Left guard	Marnane

Goals from field—Pape, 8; Kelleher, 5; Damico, 3; Galati, 3; Meehan, 3; Winters, 2. Goals from fouls—Keleher, 2. Referee—Edward Hart of La Salle Academy. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

A. A. U. Basket Ball Committee.

Gustavus T. Kirby, President of the A. A. U., yesterday added to the Basket Ball Committee, the Chairman of which, George T. Hepbron, he appointed last Monday, the following representatives from the various associations of the A. A. U., with one additional to come from the Southern Association:

F. J. V. Delany, Metropolitan; George J. Turner, South Atlantic; J. P. Gaffney, Middle Atlantic; Otto Schmidt, Central; N. J. Marshall, Texas; Charles Minto, Pacific; John J. O'Connor, Western; R. W. Herring, Southern; Major John J. Dixon, Harry D. Henchel, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, and R. D. Wadron.

Cathedral Tyros Win at Basket Ball.

The Cathedral Tyros defeated the Fordham Tyros in a hard-fought game of basketball yesterday by the score of 24 to 9. The game was featured by the accurate shooting of McElliot and Carney. The line-up:

Cathedral.	Position.	Fordham.
Byrnes	Right forward	Curren
McElliot	Left forward	McGloin
Myers	Centre	Fitzpatrick
Carney	Right guard	McGuire
Lambe	Left guard	McVay

Field goals—McElliot, (6,) Carney, (5,) Byrnes, Curren, (3,) McVay. Foul goal—McGloin. Referee—Mr. Lee, Cathedral. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

Barnard Wins from Hamilton.

The Barnard School basket ball team yesterday defeated the quintet representing the Hamilton Institute on the former's court by the score of 44 to 27. H. Hoehn and O'Laughlin were the stars, each caging the ball for nine goals from the field. For the defeated team Murane, at left guard, did the best work, getting five goals. The line-up:

Barnard.	Position.	Hamilton.
H. Hoehn	Left forward	Murane
Morningstar	Right forward	Hammerstein
O'Laughlin	Centre	Harris
A. Hoehn	Right guard	Black
Rennie	Left guard	Fields

Goals from field—H. Hoehn, 9; O'Laughlin, 9; Murane, 5; Harris, 3; Black, 3; Rennie, 2; Hammerstein. Goals from fouls—O'Laughlin, 3; Murane, 2; H. Hoehn and Hammerstein. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Manhattan vs. La Salle To-night.

La Salle College of Philadelphia will oppose Manhattan College at basket ball on the De La Salle court, West Fifty-ninth Street, to-night. The Manhattan "five" has just returned from a barnstorming tour up-State, in which it was especially successful.

SWIMMING.

Dalton's Swimming School and Gymnasium

Private Instruction, Scientific Physiology, Swimming 5 Minutes' Walk from G. C. 44th St. Open Evenings.

WESLEYAN IN GOOD FORM.

New York University Basket Ball Team Vanquished, 28 to 19.

The Wesleyan University basket ball team defeated the New York University quintet in a stubbornly contested game last night on the University Heights court by the score of 28 to 19. The Wesleyan five, which are considered to be one of the best teams in the country, played a good game, and but for their frequent wild shooting might have piled up a much more one-sided score over the local five. The visitors showed excellent judgment in passing, however, and scored goals from many different angles.

The New York University quintet, on the other hand, played a rather mediocre passing game, but the players displayed remarkable accuracy at shooting, at which they far outclassed their opponents. The Wesleyan team showed to advantage throughout and by their excellent work in the first half managed to complete the twenty minutes of play with the score in their favor by 15 to 6. In the last half the local players played well together and tried hard to turn the tide of battle, but their opponents' advantage was too great to overcome.

The work of Davidson, left forward for the Wesleyan quintet, was the feature. He displayed remarkable accuracy at shooting, and out of thirteen attempts tallied ten foul goals. He also reached the New York University basket for three goals from the floor. The line-up and summary:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Wesleyan.
J. G. McLoughlin	Right forward	Allison
MacDonald	Left forward	Davidson
Dutcher	Centre	Parkinson
C. McLoughlin	Right guard	Crane
Helfant	Left guard	Pettigrew

Substitutions—Desimone for J. McLoughlin, Kearney for Helfant, Treverthick for Allison, Seillwell for Pettigrew, Hayward for Crane. Goals from field—J. McLoughlin, MacDonald, (2,) Dutcher, (3,) Helfant, Desimone, Allison, Davidson, (3,) Parkinson, (3,) Crane, Pettigrew. Goals from fouls—MacDonald, (2,) Helfant, Davidson, (10.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee and timekeeper—Messrs. Dearing of Manhattan College and Quigg of New York Athletic Club.

NEW YORK DOGS WIN.

Howard Gould and J. G. Bates's Entries Capture Prizes at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The second day of the bench show of the Fort Orange Kennel and Poultry Association to-day at the State Armory brought out a number of exceptionally high-class dogs, and competition in the classes was keen. New York dogs carried off many prizes, and several of the important breeds were down on the catalogue for decision the interest was maintained throughout the session.

An exceptionally good lot of Irish terriers held the attention of the judges. John G. Bates of New York scored a notable win in the open class for dogs with his champion Barney Irishman, which he followed up with a victory in open bitches with Barney Buttercup. Howard Gould, who exhibits under the name of Castlegould Kennels, carried off the pr

STRONG FOR TARIFF ON FRENCH GOODS

Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Association Will Work for It in Washington.

PRESIDENT PLUYM EXPLAINS

Before the McKinley Tariff, He Says, There Were Few "Ladies' Tailors" Here, Now There Are 4,000.

While, according to Robert Pluym, President of the National Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Association, the business of the leading French dressmakers with private customers in America has declined fully 75 per cent. since the enactment of the McKinley tariff, 'their business with professional model buyers in this country has more than doubled since that time. Mr. Pluym has just returned from Europe, where he went for the purpose of determining the amount of business done with this country by the French dressmakers and obtaining other matter for presentation before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington on Jan. 31, and is firmly convinced that only the retention of the present tariff or the levying of still higher duties on French importations will prove the salvation of the "American styles for American women" movement that is now attracting considerable attention throughout the country.

"The committee of the association, which consists of A. M. Grean, Max Periman, and myself," said Mr. Pluym yesterday, "will also show that a certain class of American consumers used to buy their dresses in Paris while American tailors were practically idle. Up to the time the McKinley tariff was enacted there were hardly a dozen ladies' tailors of prominence in the whole United States. To-day there are over 4,000 tailors to women in New York City alone, and hundreds of them are doing a large business every year. This increase and prosperity can be attributed only to the fostering influence of a protective tariff."

Commenting on the use of fake Paris labels by unscrupulous dressmakers in this country, considerable attention to which was given by the press a few months ago, Mr. Pluym said:

"It will doubtless be interesting to know that a syndicate, or association, as it is called on this side, of leading Parisian dressmakers has become interested in a movement to prevent further illegitimate use of its various trade-marks in this country. On investigation it was discovered that the American copyright laws permitted the registration of both foreign and domestic trade-marks, and plans are now under way by which the marks of Deuillier, Paquin, Drecol, Doucet, Calot Speurs, Martial et Armand, and other famous dressmakers will be registered in this country, and any further illegitimate use of them be made cause for civil suit. Jacques Worth, who is Secretary of the Paris syndicate, is especially active in this movement.

"In connection with the importation of these labels a rather curious point came up about a month ago. I wrote to the Division of Customs of the United States Treasury, requesting some action on the part of the Government to prevent their entrance to this country, going so far as to insinuate that by countenancing the practice the Government was a direct, if innocent, party to the fraud, and received the following reply:

The department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st ult., requesting to be informed whether woven labels bearing the name of foreign dressmakers are being imported into the United States.

In reply I have to advise that the Collector at New York reports that labels of this description are imported at that port through the parcel post, and that importations of such labels are frequently made and are for importers whose business is restricted to the garment label business.

In connection with your statement that the public is being deceived by the use of these labels on American-made garments, I have to state that the department is aware of no Federal statute under which their importation could be prevented. The Collector at New York suggests that in his opinion Section 438 of the New York Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to put upon an article of merchandise any false description or other indication respecting the kind, number, quality, weight, or measure of such articles or any part thereof, or the place or country where it was manufactured or produced, &c., might be invoked to prevent their use in that State.

F. M. HALSTEAD,
Chief, Division of Customs.

"It might be well at this time to put the association on record as highly in favor of the Palmer bill, S.896, which was introduced at the last session of Congress and which provides for the labeling as adulterated all silk and wool fabrics into which other than these fibres enter in the course of manufacture. At the same time the association is unanimously opposed to the Levy and Peters bills, respectively H. R. 25,883 and 24,926, which provide for the increasing of the free entrance of dutiable goods from $100 in value to $350, and, in cases where parties have been abroad for five or six months, to $525. These bills, while they may meet the favor of the traveling public, mean a substantial lowering of the Government's revenues in the course of a year, and act as an incentive to travelers to purchase more freely abroad to the detriment of American manufacturers. A dollar spent on the other side may figuratively be said never to come back again."

CONFER WITH WICKERSHAM.

Pacific Railroads' Representatives Discuss Dissolution of Merger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Maxwell Evarts, general counsel, and several other representatives of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to-day conferred with Attorney General Wickersham regarding the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger order by the Supreme Court.

This was the first conference between the Attorney General and Southern Pacific interests since that company elected a Board of Directors, exclusively allied with the Southern Pacific, as the first step in compliance with the Supreme Court's mandate. Nothing definite, it was said, was accomplished at the conference.

Maxwell Evarts, who returned to New York last night, had no comment to make on his conference with Attorney General Wickersham, nor would he say that any method of procedure had been decided upon in the affairs of the railways.

Mr. Evarts is a Director in the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Union Pacific Land Company. He is also President of the State National Bank of Windsor, Vt., and Vice President of the Windsor Machine Company.

TO MAKE JERSEY CITY PORT.

Congressman Hamill's Bill Would Make It Independent of New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Hamill of New Jersey to-day introduced a bill to make Jersey City, N. J., a port of entry. Jersey City is now practically a part of the port of New York, with an Assistant Collector of Customs, and under the Treasury Department's proposed plan of consolidation would be directly under the New York Custom House.

The Hamill bill would give the port a custom house and Collector of its own.

243 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 243 business failures in the United States during the week, against 378 for the previous week and 301, 302, 278, and 207 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 115, New England 28, Southern, 26, Western 55, Northwestern 14, and Far Western 38. Canada had 37, against 49 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $50,000 capital.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Liberal Western Orders for Spring Delivery—Demand for Blankets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Dealers in dry goods are operating with confidence, and there has been a greater volume of business than during the second week of January in 1912. Western buyers, in the market for Spring merchandise, are ordering liberally. Many requests are being received daily for immediate shipments of such lines as ginghams, percales, laces and embroideries on orders originally placed for delivery as late as March 1.

"Large retailers are now placing advance orders for woolen and cotton blankets. They do not propose to be caught again without merchandise, as many of them were the past season, when a great scarcity developed. The new lines of blankets for the Fall embrace a wide variety of plaid effects. Plaids are expected to be much better sellers than the plain goods. Prices on both cotton and woolen blankets, authough higher than last season, are not advanced in proportion to the cost of raw material and manufacturing. Retailers find it necessary to meet certain popular prices on blankets; consequently manufacturers will work on a very close basis for 1913."

COFFEE PRICES HOLD FIRM.

Sales of Nearly 1,000,000 Bags No Immediate Benefit to Consumer.

While in the opinion of various coffee roasters and jobbers, the local trade will be disturbed only slightly, if at all, by the sale of nearly 1,000,000 bags of valorized Brazilian coffee in the United States, the consensus of opinion appears to be that the dissolution of the so-called coffee trust, so far as this country is concerned, means practically no benefit to consumers in the matter of price. Prices have as yet shown no change in wholesale circles, and are not expected to for some little time at least. The public will, however, reap the benefit of being able to obtain old crop coffee, which is said to be of better and more mellow flavor in the cup.

Opinions on the course of future prices differ somewhat. In some quarters no change is looked for for some time; in others the statistical position of the market is believed to be so strong that prices are apt to harden before many weeks have passed. In still other parts of the trade the belief is held that from now on price fluctuations will depend solely on the law of supply and demand.

The jobbers are apparently hit hardest by the distribution of the valorized stock, as the selling of nearly 1,000,000 bags of coffee to their customers can mean little but dullness for the wholesalers for some time. In the belief of one of the most prominent anti-valorization roasters, the dissolution of the so-called trust can mean nothing but future good to the trade through the re-establishing of confidence on the part of the consuming public.

$1,000 COFFEE FELLOWSHIP.

Roasters, Pledging Cash, Urge Its Establishment at Columbia.

At a meeting of the New York branch of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, held at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, on Wednesday evening, this resolution was passed:

The New York branch approves of the establishment of a Fellowship in Coffee Research and pledges at least $1,000 a year toward its support and recommends strongly its establishment at Columbia University on account of the investigations already made there, and its superior facilities for making further investigations along the same lines.

Dr. Hollingworth of Columbia University was present and explained fully to members the advantages accruing from the establishment of a fellowship.

The announcement of the death of George W. Crossman of the firm of Crossman & Sleicken was made, and the Secretary was instructed to spread this resolution on the minutes and also to send a copy to Crossman & Sleicken:

Be It Resolved, That in the death of Mr. George W. Crossman of the firm of Messrs. Crossman & Sleicken the entire coffee trade of this country has lost a merchant of the highest integrity and fair dealing and whose place it will be hard to fill. Those to us whose privilege it was to know him will miss his sterling influence and kindly feeling toward all mankind.

Ross W. Weir, President of the local branch, presided at the meeting.

GOOD JEWELRY TRADE.

Parcel Post an Aid and Is Being Used by Retailers.

Little change has taken place in the local silverware trade during the week, and on the whole conditions appear to be satisfactory. Many of the larger manufacturers are in the midst of stock-taking. Others have finished, and are now interested in the orders that salesmen on the road are sending in. The outlook is encouraging, and reports on the volume of business done this month are to the effect in many instances that orders are ahead of those of last year at this time. Re-orders have been received from various parts of the country, and indicate that trade in retail circles is good. In some quarters of the market retail business in some lines has been better since Christmas than it was before. On the whole, the trade is enthusiastic over the establishing of the parcel post and is making good use of it.

Reports from diamond merchants and jewelers are also encouraging. Those who are not interested in inventories and have salesmen on the road say that orders are well up to normal. The diamond market is strong, with prices stiff and well upheld by the London syndicate.

PRINTCLOTHS ACTIVE.

There was a good deal of activity in the local print cloth market yesterday, and considerable trading was reported. Many of the bids that had been in the market recently were accepted by the mills and prices were placed at slightly lower levels. Most of the business was done in 38½-inch, 64-60s, and 39-inch, 68-72s. The former cloths sold at 5 cents and the latter at 5⅝ cents. Some sales of 39-inch, 80-90s were also reported at 7⅛ cents. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s	3½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
27-inch, 56-56s	3¾c	39-inch, 64-64s	5¼c
27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c
28-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c
28-inch, 64-64s	4 1-16c	39-inch, 80-80s	7⅛c
38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c		

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7¼@7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@16½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13@13½c; standard prints, 4½c, and staple ginghams, as value, and 6½c.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Salesmen throughout the country have sent in some large orders for silverware during the week. Flat and hollow-ware have been in good demand.

Specialty houses in various sections of the country have had a good season in waists and dresses, and this fact is being reflected in the retail trade in the shape of duplicate orders.

Washable waists trimmed with Bohemian embroideries have been in good call for Spring.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

In view of the present warehousing accommodation on the Dairen (Dalny) wharves falling short of the increasing requirements, the South Manchuria Railway management proposes to build a new brick warehouse at the back of the tramcar station at a cost of about $57,500. The building is to be completed by November, 1913.

The bridge over the Tacuarembo Grande River at Paso del Borracho, Uruguay, is to be built administratively, as no tenders were offered in response to the various calls. The bridge will be 426 feet long, while the approaches will total 2,296 feet, and will cost more than $100,000.

The total approximate consumption of clay products in Canada during 1911 was $18,416,487, of which about 62 per cent. was of domestic production. In 1909 the approximate consumption was valued at $9,172,695, of which about 70 per cent. was of domestic production.

OUR MILLS' BEST YEAR.

Federal Bureau Says 1912 Set a New Mark in Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Prosperity never before equaled in the history of the country marked the manufacturing industries of the United States in 1912, according to a statement issued to-day by the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The statisticians based their conclusions on the importation of material used in manufacturing and on the movement of domestic materials from the points of production to the factories.

"These two methods of measurement," says the report, "seem to indicate that the manufacturing industries of the country made in 1912 their highest record. In practically all articles imported for use in manufacturing, the quantities entering the country in 1912 were greater than ever before, the movements of iron ore on the Great Lakes are reported as larger than at any earlier year, and in movements of other domestic products toward the factory the records also indicate extraordinary activity in 1912."

Value of materials for manufacturing imported reached the record figure of more than $923,000,000 during the year.

MILK BUSINESS DWINDLES.

Foundation of Blanck Estate of $100,502 Appraised at $250.

The estate of William A. Blanck, who for fifty years conducted a milk business in New York City, has been appraised at $100,502.47. The appraisal was transmitted yesterday to the Surrogates' Court.

Mr. Blanck, who had resided at 147 East Forty-fifth Street, was 92 years old when he died on March 10 last. He started in business at the end of the civil war, supplying milk to about forty hotels. The milk was bought from New Jersey farmers. According to the testimony of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret B. Quinn, one of the executrices of his will, the business has dropped off considerably in the past fifteen years, so that at present the net profits average only $1,112 a year. The patrons have dwindled down to two hotels, the Manhattan and the Astor House. The value of the business, therefore, is appraised at $250 which is capital invested, represented by two horses and a wagon.

Bank deposits aggregating $60,362.35 are included in the estate and make up the main item of the personalty. The realty is valued at $22,000, being an equity in 147 East Forty-fifth Street. Elizabeth Blanck, the widow, is given a life interest in the residue of the estate after specific bequests to three sons and two daughters.

FINDS EXPENSES THE SAME.

Not Much Change in 15 Years for Salesmen, Says Wallpaper House.

"Despite the fact that the cost of living is generally supposed to have advanced considerably during the last few years, the expenses of salesmen representing wallpaper houses have not materially increased," said an official of a well-known wallpaper manufacturing company, recently.

"I have not made an actual comparison of the expense accounts from year to year, but in handling the itemized expenses handed in each week by our salesmen, I notice little change from week to week, and to the best of my recollection they add up about the same as those of the last ten or fifteen years. This business is different from some, no doubt, but our men have been with us for years. They cover the same territory all the time, and sell the same two or three concerns in each town, which means about the same amount of entertaining each trip, and, apparently, their expenses vary only a little each year.

"Instead of carrying a large number of trunks and paying heavy excess baggage charges, fewer trunks are taken now, and this has cut down expenses a great deal. Of course, the salesmen have to sell enough to cover their salaries and expenses, but where the expenses have increased a little the sales have grown in larger proportion each year, and the salesmen are making considerably more on the long run."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Gold Ribbon on Spools Is Gold Leaf—Sweet Puppy Cakes Held High.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday decided that ribbon gold on wooden spools is dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 as gold leaf at specific rates. Collector Loeb held the goods at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. A. G. Pritchard & Co. and others were the importers.

Puppy cakes must stand full duty as sweetened biscuit under the present tariff law. Davies, Turner & Co. asked a reduction on the plea that the biscuits were unsweetened, but the Government chemist found a heavy proportion of sugar.

The board sustained a protest by the Paul Taylor-Brown Company on tins containing pineapples. They were assessed as unusual coverings, but were allowed free entry as usual ones.

Parke Escapes Prosecution.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The complaint against Edgar Parke, one of the defendants in the case of the Government against the National Cash Register Company, was dismissed to-day following a motion that the defendant was not connected with the company during the three years' limitation allowed by the statute, and hence could not be held. Court was then adjourned until Monday, when several legal questions will be ruled upon by Judge Hollister.

Visible Cotton 6,177,419 Bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows that the total visible is 6,177,419 bales, as against 6,251,020 last week, 5,759,473 last year, and 5,296,915 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,888,419, against 5,009,020 last week and 4,870,473 last year.

$2,000,000 More Gold for Export.

Another $2,000,000 gold bars was engaged yesterday by Lazard Freres for export to Paris. This makes a total of $7,000,000 in gold which has been exported by these bankers since the beginning of the present movement.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

Trade in most important branches continues to show a satisfactory gain over last year in volume of transaction. Business sentiment, however, is not confident, but the notable development is the marked increase in railroad activity. While track construction is at low ebb, the railroads are, with conspicuous energy, adding to their rolling stock and extending their terminal and other facilities for handling both freight and passengers. This creates a notable demand for iron and steel, which now constitutes the most important factor in that trade. Railroad earnings continue large, the record of gross earnings for the first week of January showing a gain of 11.6 per cent.—the largest increase in over a year—but this in part is accounted for by the weather conditions, which are exceptionally favorable for railroad traffic. The copper trade is the only great industry which does not report current improvement. The dry goods market is not only more active than last year, but enjoys a satisfactory outlook for the coming months. The shoe trade also improves, with a prospect of still larger business. Bank clearings this week increased 7.5 per cent. and 12.6 per cent., respectively, over the preceding two years.

Bradstreet's says:

Business is more than up to the seasonal mark, but more or less conservatism, especially in the East, is engendered by the disposition of some interests to discuss tariff revision. In the face of this is the overlooming fact that trade continues to move at a steady pace, that goods are wanted, and that most orders placed with jobbers call for quick shipment. Therefore it may be said that actual wants rather than political sentiment dominate the situation. Specifically, inventories have practically been completed, and trade is starting fresh for a new impulse. Thus far this has been supplied in a satisfactory way, chiefly through the medium of mail orders and road sales, these being largely to replenish broken stocks, but at the same time Spring requirements also figure in the movement.

MUNSEY TRUST CO. STARTS.

Deposits of $500,000 on First Day of Baltimore Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—The new Munsey Trust Company opened its doors on the first floor of the Munsey Building to-day. More than 120 deposit accounts were opened, and the total deposits for the day were $500,000. The largest single deposit was $43,000. President Norton said he was confident that before the close of business to-morrow deposits would aggregate $1,000,000.

The Munsey Trust Company has a capital stock of $1,000,000, fully paid, and will engage in every branch of the banking business. Frank A. Munsey is Chairman of the board. Ellicott H. Worthington is Treasurer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLLIAM THORNTON SIMPSON.—Deputy Sheriff Gorman received an execution yesterday for $80,319 against William Thornton Simpson of 111 Broadway on a judgment obtained by Charles E. Procter of Great Neck, L. I., for money loaned on a note made by Mr. Simpson on June 7, 1910, for $80,000, payable on demand at 111 Broadway, on which $4,133 had since been paid on account of accrued interest.

EMIL GINSBURGER, architect, of 2,273 Prospect Avenue, who was a builder and contractor, has filed a petition with liabilities of $106,078, and assets consisting of 20 cents cash in bank and one share of stock of the Montefiore Building Company, of no value. Of the liabilities, $89,200 are secured by mortgages. Among those who hold mortgages are the Empire City Savings Bank, $23,000; Theodore Wentz, $22,500; Margaret J. Becker, $16,000; Pauline Altrocchi, $8,000, and Northeastern Dispensary, $9,000. There are ninety unsecured creditors, among whom are the Northern Bank, $528; Jennie Ginsburger, $4,000, and Hudson Wood Working Company, $1,243.

ALBERT T. HUGHES, real estate operator of 45 Broadway, who resides at River Edge, N. J., has filed a petition with liabilities of $41,937, and no assets. He has been a real estate operator and broker since 1898, built houses in Garden City, L. I.; Port Jefferson, L. I.; River Edge, N. J., and other places, and was President, it is said, of the City and Suburban Operating Company and of another realty and construction company. Among the creditors are John R. Carpenter Company, $6,000; O. T. Fanning & Co., $6,800; F. N. Yannington, $4,000; Hudson Trust Company, $4,000; Colonial Bank, $1,200; Broadway Trust Company, $500; First National Bank of Mineola, $1,000; estate of Robert Appleton, $2,500; Mrs. Robert Appleton, $1,500, and R. Wilmarth Appleton, $1,500.

MILDRED KOHN.—A petition has been filed against Mildred Kohn, dealer in corsets and gloves, 426 Grand Street, by these creditors: R. & G. Corset Company, $105; Warner Brothers Company, $220, and Weingarten Brothers, $170. Judge Holt appointed Harry Lesser receiver, bond $750. Her assets are estimated at $1,200.

SCHINASI BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Louis and Abraham Schinasi and Jacob Shattyn, doing business as Schinasi Brothers, manufacturers of furs, 60 University Place, by these creditors: Morris Jackowitz, $581; Samuel Jackowitz, $55, and Harry Shasol, $1,200. The liabilities are said to be $10,000 and assets $8,000. Judge Holt appointed Albert Falck receiver, bond $1,000.

EDWARD ROTH.—Schedules of Edward Roth, furs, 620 Broadway, show liabilities $26,934 and assets $12,297. Among the creditors are Jacob Stein, $7,134; Security Bank, $3,000; East River National Bank, $2,500; B. Cohen, $2,467, and Diamond Brothers, $2,038.

FRIEDMAN & WACHTEL.—Schedules of Friedman & Wachtel, furs, 26 West Twenty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $12,485 and assets of $5,950. Among the creditors are S. Hersig & Son, $1,592; Jacob Stein, $1,284, and Wagner & Javitz, $1,061.

SAMUEL KUZMINER.—Schedules of Samuel Kuzminer, wholesale jeweler, of 49 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $12,700 and assets of $9,282.

BESSIE EFFROS.—Schedules of Bessie Effros, manufacturer of waists at 8 East Seventeenth Street, show liabilities of $10,636 and assets of $1,000. Among the creditors are Albert Godde Boden & Co., $2,704; Harris-Maney Silk Company, $898, and Harry Zendman & Co., $882.

ROSEBUD HABERDASHERY.—Schedules of the Rosebud Haberdashery of 307 Fourth Avenue show liabilities of $4,229 and assets of $3,312.

SAMUEL BRAUN.—Judge Holt has appointed Gervase Green receiver for Samuel Braun, jobber in flour, 226 Henry Street, bond $1,000.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Sarah—L. Zalokoff, $319.
Beiswanger, Frederick W.—H. M. McCullough et al., $1,162.
Boyd, Erwin P.—William Connors Paint Mfg. Co., $152.
Bohrer, George G.—M. Vogel, $140.
Benner, Clarence A.—S. M. Gilmore, $1,874.
Bachman, Moses—Citizens' Savings Bank, $7,158.
Bedell, Elmer and Drusilla—A. L. Powell, $848.
Crockett, Thomas B.—"Stone," $179.
Coughlin, Frank J., and Gennero Fico—A. B. Beith et al., $481.
Campbell, James A.—L. W. Mack, $526.
Doleliner, Louise and Charles F.—H. E. Hoenig, $192.
Dumont, P. D. and Daniel B. Sickles—National Bank of Orange County, $541.
Dincin, Isaac and Philip—R. J. Lynch, $8,505.
Earle, Edna—A. Meicel, $196.
Fuehrer, William—A. Wachenhut, $812.
Fuller, Henry H., and Ella G. Hull Fuller—Riverside Drive Apartments, $1,879.
Franade, John J. and Leah H.—Monolith Realty Co., $256.
Frank, Nathan—Oneko Mfg. Co., $122.
Greenberg, Nathan—B. M. Feierstein, $111.
Graf, Henry—Alfred Brumme Co., $733.
Gornisky, Benjamin, or Benny—Stern & Fineman, $122.
Hall, Robert B.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., $1,256.
Hellman, J. French—H. Spear et al., $106.
Haims, Louis—J. Solomon, $130.
Harley, Marc E.—C. B. Willis, $1,114.
Heimerdinger, Eugene M.—A. Zilinsky, $135.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—E. Salt, $1,145.
Johnstone, William E.—S. E. and M. K. Bernheimer, Inc., $122.
Keller, Hugo P.—C. R. Keller et al., $4,894.
Kelly, John—Goodyear Rubber Tire Co. of New York, $156.
Lustig, Wilhelm R.—L. Michaels, $224.
Madine, George—O'Neill Adams Co., $196.
Mackenzie, Archibald T.—H. Hermann Lumber Co., $168.
Moody, Wilson H.—Star Finance Co., $158.
Miller, Annie—S. Flaum, $164.
Meier, Paul—J. Wikle, $131.
Macomber, Walter—G. Veillard, $824.
O'Reilly, George—N. Smandt, $120.
Ortelero, James V.—G. S. Dougherty, costs, $107.
Peter-on, Ernest and Martha—K. Koch, $664.
Rosenthal, Julius C.—S. A. Arnstein, $126.
Rucienski, Ignacy A.—North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. of London and Edinburgh, costs, $184.
Same—Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., costs, $118.
Reid, George, and Samuel Kerr—A. W. Gerstner Co., $226.
Robinson, Margaret, William G. Mulligan, and Agnes K. Mulligan—Northern Bank of New York, $1,286.
Reynolds, Charles E.—Hull, Gripp & Co., $300.
Roberts, Alfred W.—J. P. Mann, $478.
Schoen, Marie L.—E. A. Platt, $395.
Shapiro, Sam—M. Harris, $384.
Stein, Louis—A. Ratkowsky, $129.
Silbermuntz, David and Dora—J. Baumgold et al., $985.
Salqvin, Julia—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $107.
Shea, Joseph E.—J. F. Swanick, $519.
Schulich, Bernard—G. J. Humphreys, $1,235.
Selleck, Herman D.—R. Guyer, $651.
Shapiro, James M.—J. Coleman et al., $601.
Schoen, Marie L.—M. G. Pendelton, $525.
Simpson, William T.—C. E. Procter, $86,319.
Springer, John H.—J. L. Miller, $91,85.
Svigials, Daniel—D. W. Shoyer & Co., $530.
Wald, Jacob, and Louis Kelger—M. Tilber, $194.
Zeltlin, Yetta—H. W. Perlman, $158.
Cook-Berstel-Brown Co.—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., $795.
Enterprise Forestry Co.—C. R. Sonntag, $1,839.
Empire Cornice Works, Morris Fine, and Maurice H. Frumberg—J. L. McKnight, $152.
El Triunfo Consolidated Mining Co.—J. Mayer, $1,824.
Hub Embroidery Co.—Embroiders' Supply Co., $173.
Monaten Realty Investing Corp.—A. Pirassine, $388.
Manhattan Excursion Co.—I. Rosenbaum, $374.
Shurfoot Horseshoe Corp., Isaac Weill, and P. W. Burke—Edwin Clarke, or W. Clark Seamus G. Blaut, $1,189.
Securities Advertising Agency—New York Herald Co., $188.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Baer, Isidore, and Rose Simon—G. Robitsek & Brothers, Inc., Oct. 22, 1912, $595.
De Roris, John, and Giacono Ghiglione—People, &c., June 16, 1909, $1,500.
Farrelly, Stephen—C. A. Schaettler, Dec. 24, 1912, $127.
Same—Same, March 16, 1911, $108.
Hoffman, John, or John Konrad or John Conrad—J. M. Carney, Aug. 19, 1912, $629.
Jullien, Cyrus S.—Rembrandt Realty Co., Nov. 24, 1911, $354.
Jacobs, Nathan H., and Nathan Schwartz—Rice & Hutchins New York Co., Jan. 10, 1913, $280.
Liebserman, Morris—J. Richman et al., Nov. 20, 1912, $371.
Onward Construction Co.—M. Miman et al., Jan. 18, 1913, $228.
Marsh, Robert—F. N. Du Bois et al., Sept. 27, 1912, $138.
Mietke, Adolph G.—United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Feb. 2, 1912, $145.
O'Connell, Jeremiah—F. Duff, Dec. 23, 1912, $700.
O'Neil, James A.—C. J. Wetzel, June 22, 1904, $713.
Sperry, Ida A.—James McCreary & Co., Feb. 14, 1906, $505.
Warth, Apollonia—B. Heller, Jan. 7, 1913, $100.
Same—Same, July 31, 1911, $106.
Swart, Howard D., and Catherine H. Decker—H. A. Smith, April 9, 1907, (cancelled,) $1,823.
Same—F. P. Jackson, March 9, 1907, (cancelled,) $7,013.

THINKS TRUST EVILS TOO DEEP FOR COURTS

Former Commissioner of Corporations Smith Calls Dissolutions "Economic Farces."

PUBLICITY THE REAL REMEDY

Asks How Courts Can Get at Facts When It Took His Experts Four Years to Investigate Steel Trust.

Efficient publicity, with the newspapers as the medium by which to get facts and figures before the public, was recommended by Herbert Knox Smith, former Commissioner of Corporations, in an address before the New York University Forum yesterday afternoon, as one of the most effective ways of curbing the great corporations and proving to them that illegal methods of doing business would not be tolerated. Mr. Smith gave examples to prove his case. He said that the system of rebates granted by railroads to the Standard Oil had been stopped largely by the Bureau of Corporations, established in 1903 and of which he was the head until he resigned last year.

"We found that publicity, based on concrete facts coming before the people from an authoritative source, was the best and safest cure for certain evils," said he. "That was the history of the Standard Oil rebates. Six months after our report had been given publicity through the newspapers every railroad concerned had canceled every rate that we objected to as illegal. And that was not because of the fear of prosecution, but was due to the fact that the railroads could not stand up against public opinion, based upon authoritative facts.

"We recognized one fact: There is only one means of publicity and that is the newspapers. There was no use issuing volumes of statistics and figures which nobody was interested in and would not read. The facts as in the case of the Standard Oil rebates had to be boiled down from 300 pages or more of manuscript to 2,500 words of readable matter—about two columns in a newspaper. These were sent out for release to certain papers, and it is safe to say that 5,000,000 people saw the headlines. That was what we called efficient publicity.

"There was another case, that of the cotton exchanges, which we criticised sharply, although they did not come under Federal control. As a result of the publicity, the exchanges appointed committees to investigate and the New Orleans exchanges instituted reforms."

After the publicity campaign directed at the Tobacco Trust, Mr. Smith added, independent dealers had come to him and said that the change for the good brought about in the trade made them feel as if they had just been released from prison.

Mr. Smith's topic was "The Relation of Government to Corporations." The policy of the United States for the past twenty years, he said, had been marked by its lack of policy, and the Sherman Anti-Trust law he characterized as a negative measure, enforced only as a prohibitive measure through the cumbrous process of the courts, which, he said, were absolutely incapable of handling this great problem of the regulation of business. The climax came, said Mr. Smith, in the dissolution of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies, which he referred to as "vaudeville economic results" and "economic farces." The object of the suits, he said, was to restore competition, and, of course, we got nothing of the sort.

"If you know anything about court procedure you know the absurdity of this process," said Mr. Smith. "The courts are about the worst instruments possible for the regulation of so complex a piece of machinery." Mr. Smith said that if suits were instituted in every case where the Sherman law applied "we wouldn't get the last one of those cases tried for a century."

The Bureau of Corporations, he said, didn't have a fair show, despite all it had accomplished. Not enough money was appropriated for its use, and as a result some of its staff were inefficient, and its overworked specialists had to cope with heads of great corporations who worked six hours a day for $25,000 a year.

"I want to see the Bureau of Corporations made permanent and its powers broadened. I want to see something analogous to the Inter-State Commerce Commission," he said. "Pay the Commissioners $10,000 a year each; they are worth it if they are worth anything. I would have that commission exercise a certain advisory power, but I wouldn't go very far in that connection yet. I would rely largely on publicity for a time."

As an illustration of the need of the bureau, Mr. Smith said that it had taken his specialists four years to get the facts in connection with the United States Steel Corporation. "And if it took our experts that long, how could the courts hope to obtain these facts?" he asked. "I have seen too much of these farcial attempts through the courts. You might as well try to control the General Electric Company through the police courts."

It seemed to him necessary to establish a permanent relationship between the Government and any business through a commission such as he suggested, which would be flexible and prompt in action.

There were many diversions from the topic during the discussion. One woman asked Mr. Smith: "Why cannot the law of the land deal with the guilty?"

"Do you mean that old saying about 'guilt is personal'?" returned the speaker.

"No," quickly retorted the woman, "there is absolutely nothing personal about this, I assure you."

WOOD WANTS ARMY RESERVE.

Says We Would Need 600,000 Men in Event of a World-Power War.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff United States Army, speaking at the twelfth annual dinner of the 24-karat Club in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, made a plea for the army reserve plan that the War Department hopes will some day solve the military problem of the United States. Gen. Wood said that he did not believe in great standing armies nor was he an advocate of what was generally known as militarism. But at the same time he was not to be numbered among "the-peace-at-any-price individuals."

Gen. Wood observed that this Government had never engaged in a war with a first-class power when it did not have the aid in one way or another of another great power. In not one of these wars was the country ready, and it was in order to make possible this needed readiness that the War Department had developed its scheme of an army reserve.

"We are apt to refer to our tremendous resources," said Gen. Wood, "but you must remember that undeveloped, untrained resources of men are of very little more value in an emergency than would be the undeveloped gold mines of Alaska in a crisis in Wall Street."

Gen. Wood said that the militia of the country was improving every day in efficiency, yet, he added, that was the country brought face to face with a war situation it would at this time be impossible to raise at the very greatest limit more than 150,000 men, and this would take in the entire regular army and al ithe National Guard troops of the various States.

"A war with a first-class power," said he, "would necessitate at the very beginning the mobilization of at least 600,000 men. Where would we get the extra 450,000 trained men?"

To officer such an army he pointed out that 16,000 officers would be needed. "Where would they come from?" he asked.

"The proposition," said he, "is a business one, and not a military one. It is a proposition that will not bring on war, but one that will be the best guarantee against war."

Other speakers were Joh E. Hedges, who said that defeat in the "recent unpleasantness" had not injured him one bit; Borough President George McAneny, Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell of the Court of Special Sessions, Assistant Attorney General William L. Wemple, and William H. Wadhams.

BANKERS' TRUST PENSIONS.

System for Employes Similar to One at First National.

The Bankers' Trust Company announced yesterday a pension plan, to become effective on Feb. 15, and for which it has appropriated $75,000 as a nucleus. Annual appropriations will be made hereafter according to the needs of the fund and the profits of the company. With the inauguration of the plan the yearly bonus system will be abolished.

The pension plan is based on those of the First National Banks of New York and Chicago. Membership in the association will be voluntary on the part of employes, who will be required to pay in 3 per cent. of their salaries. Fifteen years of service are required before a member may benefit from the fund. In case of earlier retirement or incapacity he will receive what he has paid in, with 4 per cent. interest, but no pension. A member may retire on a pension at 60 years, and must so retire at 65, unless the company requests him to remain in active service.

Pensions will be based on length of service, the annual amount being as many fiftieths of his salary as his years of service, except that it shall not exceed thirty-five fiftieths, or $5,000 a year.

For less than twenty-five years' service the pension is to run the length of time of such service. For twenty-five years or more of service it is to continue until death. For incapacity before 60 it is to be based on the number of years of service.

The widow of an employe eligible for a pension will receive until remarriage or death half the amount to which the husband would have been entitled. Similar provision is made for children up to the age of 16.

Sixteen employes of the company are now more than 50 and five are more than 60 years old.

PLANS BIG COAL MERGER.

Coleman du Pont Seeks to Combine 32 Mines in Kentucky.

GREENVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—A combination of thirty-two coal mines in Western Kentucky into one corporation, to be known as the Du Pont Coal Company, is the object sought by representatives of Coleman du Pont, the powder manufacturer.

Daniel Cauffiel and L. L. Penham of Wilmington, Del., representing Mr. du Pont, announce that they have options on eighteen of the mines, and are confident of obtaining the remainder.

The mines are all located in Muhlenberg and Ohio Counties.

Jersey Electric Companies Merged.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 17.—The State Board of Public Utilities Commissioners has approved consolidation of the Salem Electric Company and the Gloucester County Electric Company. The merged companies will be known as the Electric Company of New Jersey. The board has authorized it to issue $24,000 of stock and $130,000 of bonds.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Kolck, R., Dubuque, Iowa, notions, furn. goods, laces; Albert.
Kehn, Purchgott Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss C. Hochstetter, millinery; 108 Worth; Albert Stronge & Warner Millinery Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miss J. Schooling, millinery; 621 Broadway; Arl

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover After Reaching New Low Level—Cash Inflow Large.

Another break in prices yesterday carried the general level of quotations under the low point of last year and to the lowest level since the recovery from the heavy decline which culminated in September, 1911. This was suggestive of a very weak Stock Exchange position, but it should be noted that for the first time since the present downward movement started, a sharp recovery followed the severe break yesterday. Though the general level of prices was at one time a full point under Thursday's close, the net loss for the day was less than a third of a point. It was perhaps significant, also, that in the discussion of the decline, as much was heard about the identity of the sellers as about the reasons which were supposed to underlie the selling. This was suggestive of a market position in which the personal element had temporarily, at least, displayed to a large extent more general consideration. Under the circumstances it was not surprising, perhaps, that a greater degree of resiliency was shown than on any previous day of the downward movement.

The influence of easier money has been seen in the money market and in the demand for short term notes and investment securities generally rather than in the stock market. Such having been the recent experience, it was not strange that in the stock market little attention should have been paid yesterday to the additional indication which came to hand of still greater money ease. The estimates of the currency movement promised a gain of upward of $15,000,000 in the cash holdings of the banks. The increasing ease in money was seen, too, in its effect on exchange rates, which continued to rise notwithstanding the engagement of another $2,000,000 gold for export to France. Within the last few days another installment fell due on the $25,000,000 issue of Austrian Treasury notes, which were taken here in December. This has been one of the several sources from which has come the demand for remittance which has been helping to advance the exchange rate. South America as well as the Continent needs gold, and if nothing occurs to change the relations to the international money market, it may well be that the present gold outflow will continue until it has reached considerably larger proportions. If it is spread over a relatively long period its extent will doubtless depend in considerable degree upon the course of trade in the United States. The reports of the commercial agencies contain some suggestions of growing conservatism among business men, but the records of current commercial movements in themselves contain no suggestion of curtailed activity. Bank clearings continue to show a large percentage of increase over the corresponding period of a year ago, and seasonal trade is said to be more active than usual. These are not the conditions which have been finding reflection in the stock market. There, a certain feeling of apprehension lest these favorable conditions give place to less favorable ones has outweighed the patent fact that prosperity continues in manufactures and trade.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2½ per cent. Time money rates were at 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4¼ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@6 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $490,894,824; balances, $19,724,681; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,400,176.

The local banks have gained $6,010,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4½ per cent for short bills and 4¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. Money was 3½@3¾ per cent. in London and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 18 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 46½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND EIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.87⅛; demand, $4.8780
Paris—Cable, 5.18¼ less 1-64; check, 5.18⅝.
Berlin—Cable, 95 5-16 plus 1-32; check, 95 5-16 plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛ less 3-32; check, 5.19⅛.
Holland—Cable, 40.34; check, 40.30.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 plus 1-16; check, 5.20 less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8315; ninety days, $4.8130.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.82⅛; ninety days, $4.81.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21¼; ninety days, 5.22½ less 3-32.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 95¼; ninety days, 93 15-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 20c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 29d, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 63c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper continued weak, with prices on about a parity with Thursday's closing, with the exception of January delivery, which was down about ⅝c in the bid. Tin was down ¼c, five tons of spot delivery selling at 50.75c and ten tons of January at 50.75c.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
Standard copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	15.50	....	15.50	....
January	15.50	16.50	16.12½	16.50
February	15.50	16.50	15.50	16.50
March	15.50	16.50	15.62½	16.50
April	15.50	16.25	15.62½	16.50
Lead	4.25	4.37½	4.25	4.37½
Spelter	7.25	7.40	7.25	7.40
Tin	50.70	50.80	50.90	51.00

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures make comparison with Thursday's closing quotations:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, spot	70	18 0	71	0 0
Copper, futures	71	5 0	71	12 6
Pig tin, spot	228	10 0	226	5 0
Pig tin, futures	227	0 0	226	10 0

The market finished steady. Spanish pig lead, £16 10s, down 5s. Spelter, £26, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 64s 9d, down 10½d.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957, inter.	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4½s..Nov., 1957, inter.	105¾	105⅝	105¾	105⅝
4½s..May, 1917, inter.	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s..Nov., 1917, inter.	101⅜	....	101⅜	....
4½s..Mar.-80-60, inter.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s..Mar., 1962, inter.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4½s..Sept., 1960, inter.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s...May, 1958, inter.	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
4s...Nov., 1958, inter.	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
4s...May, 1957, inter.	96⅝	97	96⅝	97
4s...Nov., 1956, reg.	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛
4s...Nov., 1955, reg.	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
4s...Nov., 1936, reg.	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛
4s...1918-1919, inter.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
3½s..Nov., 1954-5, inter.	84⅜	85⅜	84⅜	85⅜
3½s..May, 1954, corp.	84⅜	85⅜	84⅜	85⅜
3½s..1956-1954, reg.	84⅜	85⅜	84⅜	85⅜

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Broker's View.

While other influences are credited with having brought about some unsettlement in the past week, President-elect Wilson's views, as expressed before the Commercial Club dinner in Chicago and in his final annual message to the New Jersey Legislature, are popularly held responsible for the week's declines. For example, a broker made this comment: "Coming at a time when the foundations of industrial prosperity are about to be disturbed by tariff reductions, when the existing currency system is under examination for reform purposes by the same political interest which once espoused the cause of free silver, and when the present somewhat concentrated control of capital and of corporate flotations is under fire, it would seem that this changing order of things is enough with which to contend, without the ideas of a highly educated and well-meaning man who, however, frankly states that he never was engaged in business and has no intimate knowledge of its processes. Ever since the death of William McKinley the Executive Department at Washington has been headed by reformers, and it now appears that four years more of reform are ahead of us. We say all this—a prominent brokerage firm is speaking—not in any spirit of criticism, but as a simple statement of evident facts."

***

Fertilizer Issue Weak.

For a time yesterday the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's common stock sold 4 points below its opening price of 39. At the close it had recovered to 37, at which figure the issue showed a loss of 1⅞ points. No one seemed able to account for the weakness, except on the theory that the Government has plans for an investigation of the fertilizer business, and a possible combination in restraint of trade. None of the Virginia-Carolina Directors was able to offer any reason for the weakness in the company's shares. A dividend of 3 per cent. was paid last year, and the next declaration is not due until July. President Morgan said on the occasion of a recent visit to New York that the outlook for the fertilizer business, which furnishes most of the company's revenue, was good. Furthermore, it is said that the company has plenty of working capital and has no new financing in sight.

***

To Reopen Old Fight.

The Protective Committee of the Central Leather Company's minority shareholders met yesterday to listen to a special report from a special committee appointed to look into the possibility of getting dividends on the common stock. The report was not made public, but it was said that the most feasible plan for compelling the company to distribute something on the common stock lies, in the opinion of the committee, in getting a law passed in New Jersey to allow cumulative voting. Under such a law the minority interests could concentrate upon one or two Directors and so get representation on the board.

***

The Harriman Merger.

It will not be at all surprising if the complete plan for dissolving the association of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific comes out one of these days. The Directors of both companies have now reached the point where they have moments of exasperation, when they tell chance inquirers that they don't see any way out of their problem, and that the situation is steadily becoming more complicated. That means that the two boards are rapidly getting down to the real point at issue, which is the price which Union should pay for the stock of Central Pacific. One member of the Southern Pacific board was quoted yesterday as saying that "there is a very good chance that Central Pacific will remain with the Southern Pacific system. There are other opinions just as good as Attorney General Wickersham's, and it is very doubtful whether he has any grounds for insisting on this sale." Unfortunately, perhaps, Mr. Wickersham's opinion is more susceptible of reinforcement than the others, which are just as good.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Governors of the Consolidated Exchange have appointed W. W. Erwin, J. Frank Howell, Ogden D. Budd, F. H. Schuyler, W. L. S. Webster, C. C. Ferpail, and M. M. de Aguero to consider the establishment of a bureau of information and publicity.

Muir & Co., members of the Stock Exchange, have removed their office to the sixth floor of 74 Broadway.

General Baking Company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list $5,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $5,925,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $3,400,000 of common.

P. Mosely and Kissel, Kinnicut & Co. announce that they sold the entire issue of $7,500,000 cumulative 7 per cent. first preferred stock of the Moline Company.

The Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company will ask its stockholders to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 at the annual meeting on Feb. 19.

Marsden J. Perry has been elected a Director of the American La France Fire Engine Company, Incorporated.

Craig & Jenks will dissolve by mutual consent on March 1, and Mr. Craig will organize his own firm of W. R. Craig & Co. Associated with him will be R. M. Stuart-Wortley, R. E. Bonner, and G. P. Flaherty. The new firm will do a banking and general commission business.

The Continental Insurance Company reports in its statement of condition on Jan. 1, 1913, a policy holders' surplus amounting to $16,489,991, and total assets of $27,070,031. The Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company had a policy holders' surplus of $7,009,670 on Jan. 1, and total assets of $15,145,085.

A fourth and final installment of $16.80 on each share of preferred and common stock of the United States Motor Company and of the Columbia Motor Car Company is payable on Feb. 3.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction com.	410	*420
American Light & Traction pf.	107	*110
Adirondack Electric Power com.	18	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	60	68
American Gas & Electric com.	84	88
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	*47
American Power & Light com.	65	68
American Power & Light pf.	63	63
American Public Utilities com.	60	*6
American Public Utilities pf.	77	80
Appalachian Power Company	23	23½
Appalachian Power Company pf.	74	75
Cities Service com.	110	114
Cities Service pf.	83	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com.	66	71
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	89¼	*92
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s.	93	95
Electric Bond and Share pf.	99¾	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74½	76½
Empire District Electric 5s.	84	88
Empire District Electric pf.	83	87
Federal Light & Traction com.	23	32
Federal Light & Traction pf.	80	84
Federal Utilities Incorp. com.	....	47
Federal Utilities Incorp. pf.	....	78
Gas & Electric Securities com.	150	150
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	35
Montana Power	45	49
Montana Power pf.	100	101½
Northern States Power com.	25	26
Northern States Power pf.	84	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com.	32	35
Pacific Gas & Electric com.	90¾	91¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	81
Standard Gas & Electric com.	21½	23½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	49½	50½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & P. Co.	22½	24½
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. Co. pf.	76½	77½
United Light & Rys. com.	80	....
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	82	86
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74	76
Western Power com.	20	24
Western Power pf.	48	52
United Utilities Co.	37	40
United Utilities Co. pf.	100	102½
Utilities Improvement Co. com.	38	*41
Utilities Improvement Co. pf.	75	77
Union Railway, Gas & E. com.	71	80
Union Railway, Gas & E. pf.	88	90

* This dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Irregularly on the Curb, but Trading Shows Some Expansion.

There was a slight expansion in the trading in the outside security market yesterday, but considerable irregularity marked the movement of prices. Standard Oil of New Jersey continued the conspicuous feature of strength, and at the close of the day was quoted at 427½, which was 1½ points above the final price of Thursday. Earlier in the day, sales were made as high as 430. United Cigar Stores was more active, but the increased business brought about a slightly lower level of prices, the closing quotation of 106¾ comparing with 106¾ on the previous day. Tobacco Products preferred was quiet and steady, and British American Tobacco closed unchanged, having recorded an earlier fractional loss. The bond division was less active with a fair volume of dealings in American Telephone and Telegraph, and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4s.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	Am. T. & T. rts.	23-32	23-32	23-32	23-32
2,000	B.-Am. Tobacco	24	24	23¾	24
350	‡Emerson-Sp. pf.	98	98¼	97½	98¼
300	Havana Tob.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Houston Oil	15½	15¾	15½	15½
560	L. V. C. S. Co.	215	†216	215	216
200	M. of Am., new	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
870	Puebla S. & R.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
250	S. Oil of N. J.	426	430	426	427½
300	Tob. Prod. pf.	95¼	96⅛	95	95
2,500	U. Cigar Stores Co. of Am.	106¾	107¼	106	106¾
2,500	U. S. Hair pf.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
500	U. S. L. & H., new	12	12	12	12
10	U. S. L. & H. pf., new	74	74	74	74
80	Willys Overland	72½	72½	72½	72½

MINING STOCKS.

3,500	A. G. M., w. i.	14	14¼	13⅝	14
3,500	*Big Four	81	83	80	83
7,000	Braden Copper	9	9¼	9	9
100	B. Col. Copper	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	8	8	8	8
500	D. Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Dia. Black B.	5	5	5	5
1,415	El Paso Con.	6⅝	†6¼	6¼	6⅝
100	First National	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,500	Florence	42	48	42	47
200	Greene-Cananea	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,000	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
100	Kerr Lake	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16
550	La Rose Cons.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Mason Valley	8¼	8½	8	8
20	McKin-Darragh	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
1,000	Nevada Hills	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
800	Nip. Mines Co.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
2,600	Stewart	1 15-16	2	1⅞	1 15-16
500	Ton.-Mining	6	6	5 15-16	5 15-16
1,000	Tono. Extension	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7,500	Tono. Merger	90	92	90	91
700	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,550	West End Cons.	1¼	1 9-16	1¼	1 9-16
1,000	*Wett. Sil. M.	15	16	15	16

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COS.

2,000	Gold. Midway	6	7	6	6
200	Lt. C'k-G. Dr.	3	3	3	3
2,200	*Mut. M. & L.	62	64	62	64
1,900	*N. J. Mines Co.	18	18	18	18

BONDS.

$125,000	A.T. & T. 4½s.	104	104	103⅝	103⅝
63,000	B.&O.con.4½s.	96⅞	97	96¾	96⅞
12,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	181	185	181	184
20,000	B. Cop. 7s, old	185	185	185	185
9,000	B.Cop.7s, new	181	184	181	184
41,000	B.R.T. 5% sts.	97¼	97¼	97 1-16	97 1-16
70,000	C. S. 5s w. i.	107⅛	107¼	107¼	107¼

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.
*Allied Securities Co.	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	3	2	3
A. G. & W. I. pf.	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	119¼	120½	119	120½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106	107½	106	107½
Brown Shoe	57	58	57	58
Brown Shoe pf.	98	100	98	100
Con. Rubber Tire	16	17¾	14	16
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	60	70	60	70
Emerson-Brantingham	66	66½	66	66½
Havana Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil pf.	65	69	65	69
Inter. Rubber Co.	8½	10	8½	10
McAndrews & Forbes	198	200	198	200
McAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Manhattan Shirt Co.	52	68	52	68
Manhattan Shirt Co. pf.	101	103	101	103
Manhattan Transit	1 1-16	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
*Mays Oil	18	20	18	20
New York Trans.	5	6	5	6
Oil Fields of Mexico.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Otis Elevator	76	78	76	78
Otis Elevator pf.	99	102	99	102
Penn. Textile	23	25	24	25
Standard Oil, old	1150	1205	1150	1205
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Un. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	117	118	117	118
U. S. Hair	7½	8½	7½	8½
Willys Overland pf.	99	100	99	100

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	42	44	42	45
Buffalo Mines	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Butte-New York	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Con. Ariz. Smelt.	7-16	½	7-16	½
Giroux Mining	8¾	8½	3½	8¾
Gold Hill	¼	½	¼	½
Mines of America	8	8¾	8	8¾
Ohio Copper	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Pacific Smelters	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
South Utah M. & S.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Tuolumne Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
United Copper	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
United Copper pf.	6	12	6	12
Yukon Gold Mines	3	8½	3	8½

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COS.

Chesterfield Copper	8	9	8	9
South Live Oak	1½	2¼	1½	2½

BONDS.

N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5% notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s	86½	86¾	86⅛	86⅜

‡Ex. cents per share. †Ex. div.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	19	17	18
Atlantic Refining	665	690	670	675
Borne-Scrymser	225	250	225	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	170	172	170	172
Chesebrough Mfg.	625	650	625	650
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	1,675	1,725	1,650	1,700
Crescent Pipe Line	60	65	60	63
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	70	60	70
Eureka Pipe Line	870	880	870	880
Galena-Signal Oil	135	140	135	140
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	300	305	305	310
Indiana Pipe Lines	140	145	140	145
National Transit	46	47	47	48
New York Transit	335	345	350	355
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Ohio Oil	125	128	125	128
Prairie Oil & Gas	327	330	332	335
Solar Refining	630	660	640	650
Southern Pipe Line	258	260	255	260
South Penn. Oil	870	890	860	870
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil (Cal.)	180	185	180	185
Standard Oil (Ind.)	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil (Kan.)	460	465	460	475
Standard Oil (Ky.)	365	375	365	375
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	426	428	425	428
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	675	685	660	670
Standard Oil (Ohio)	270	280	280	290
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	745	775	745	775
Swan & Finch	225	240	225	240
Union Tank Line	70	72	70	72
Vacuum Oil	175	180	175	182
Washington Oil	34	37	34	37
Waters-Pierce	1400	1500	1400	1700

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	24	24½	24½	24¾
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	190	180	190
J. S. Young	178	185	178	185
MacAndrews & Forbes	190	196	192	200
P. R.-Am. Tob., ex div.	225	265	255	265
P.R.-Am.Tob.,6% scrip	150	170	150	170
R. J. Reynolds	265	270	255	270
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	96	97	95	95½
United Cigar Stores	106¾	106¾	106½	106¾
United Cigar Stores pf.	116	117	116	117

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Jan. 16.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$1,686,426	$14,232,305	$180,180,606
Internal. rev.	629,396	11,976,559	172,608,845
Corp. tax	7,045	63,314	2,441,801
Miscellaneous	221,256	3,251,033	29,076,288
Total receipts	2,243,123	29,523,213	384,307,542
Total exp.	1,524,630	36,463,329	392,769,596
Surplus	718,493	*6,940,115	*8,462,054

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $93,196,479; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $29,983,604; total of general fund, $123,054,083.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	19	17	18
Atlantic Refining	665	690	670	675
Borne-Scrymser	225	250	225	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	170	172	170	172
Chesebrough Mfg.	625	650	625	650
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	1,675	1,725	1,650	1,700
Crescent Pipe Line	60	65	60	63
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	70	60	70
Eureka Pipe Line	870	880	870	880
Galena-Signal Oil	135	140	135	140
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	300	305	305	310
Indiana Pipe Lines	140	145	140	145
National Transit	46	47	47	48
New York Transit	335	345	350	355
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Ohio Oil	125	128	125	128
Prairie Oil & Gas	327	330	332	335
Solar Refining	630	660	640	650
Southern Pipe Line	258	260	255	260
South Penn. Oil	870	890	860	870
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil (Cal.)	180	185	180	185
Standard Oil (Ind.)	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil (Kan.)	460	465	460	475
Standard Oil (Ky.)	365	375	365	375
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	426	428	425	428
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	675	685	660	670
Standard Oil (Ohio)	270	280	280	290
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	745	775	745	775
Swan & Finch	225	240	225	240
Union Tank Line	70	72	70	72
Vacuum Oil	175	180	175	182
Washington Oil	34	37	34	37
Waters-Pierce	1400	1500	1400	1700

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	American Bonding	30¼	30¼	30½
740	Baltimore Elec. pf.	47	46	47
20	Con. Coal	106	106	103
50	Con. Power	120	120	120
150	Con. Power pf.	119¾	119	119
85	Exchange Bank	161	161	161
25	Fidelity Trust	240	240	240
420	Fidelity & Deposit	162	178	178
925	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	18¾	18¾	18¾
1,050	Houston O. pf. tr. ctfs	67½	67	67
30	Munsey Trust	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Maryland Casualty	105	105	105
15	Merch. & Mech. Bank	31	31	31
115	Mercantile Trust	153	153	156
10	Northern Central	122	122	122
155	Penn. Water & Power	69	68¾	68¾
150	United Railways	23¾	23½	23½

BONDS.

$3,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s.	78	78	78
1,000	Baltimore Brick 5s.	83	83	83
1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1940.	90¼	90¼	90¼
89,000	Balt. City 5s, 1916	102¼	102¼	102¼
11,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s.	99	98¾	99
1,000	Charles. Con. Elec. 5s.	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Coal & Iron Rys. 5s.	100	100	100
2,000	Con. Power 4½s.	89¼	89¼	89¼
4,000	Con.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Jan. 17, 1913.

Total sales Jan. 18, 1913..... 458,240
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 4,709,253
Same period last year..... 6,267,088

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5⅞	5¾	700	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 8d pd.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	- ⅛
11⅝	11¾	200	A.-C. pf. tr. rcts. 3d pd.	10	10	10	10	- ⅝
72¾	72¾	40,400	Amalgamated Copper	72⅛	73⅛	71⅞	72¾	+ ¾
50¼	52	2,425	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51	51	46½	50½	- 1
36¼	36⅜	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	36⅛	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	- ⅛
28	28⅛	4,200	Am. Can	27⅛	28	26⅞	28	+ ⅛
113¾	114⅜	300	Am. Can pf.	114	115¼	114	115¼	+ 1½
52½	53	600	Am. Car & Foundry	52	52	51¼	51½	- ½
47⅝	48¼	100	Am. Cities	47½	47½	47½	47⅝	...
52	52⅛	1,600	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	51	52	- ½
24	25	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	- ½
22	22¼	400	Am. Ice Securities	22	22	22	22	...
39½	39⅝	1,250	Am. Locomotive	39½	39⅝	38¼	39⅜	- ⅝
108⅝	109	100	Am. Loco. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
71⅝	71⅞	8,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71⅛	72	70⅝	71⅜	+ ⅓
105	106	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	...
34	35	100	Am. Steel Foundries	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
115⅞	116	200	Am. Sugar Refining	116	116	115½	115½	- ⅜
132⅝	133	8,400	Am. Teleph. & Teleg.	133¼	133¼	132	132¼	- 1
281	283	300	Am. Tobacco	281	281	280	280	- 1
104¼	104½	100	Am. Tobacco pf. new	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
37⅛	37½	1,100	Anaconda Copper Co.	37¾	37¾	37	37⅜	- ⅛
116¾	117	200	Assets Realization	117	117	117	117	- 2
104⅝	104⅝	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜	+ ⅛
101½	102	850	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
128½	129	1,400	Atlantic Coast Line	128⅜	128⅝	128	128⅝	...
49	52	600	Baldwin Locomotive	50⅛	50⅛	49	49⅛	- 1½
103⅝	104	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104	104	104	104	- ⅜
104½	104⅞	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	105	105	104⅜	104⅝	- ⅜
...	...	2,500	Balt. & Ohio rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	- 1-16
1½	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	- ⅛
57⅝	53¾	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	38	38½	37	38⅛	- 1½
67⅝	69	500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	69	69¾	69	69¾	+ ⅝
126½	140	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	137	137	137	137	- ⅞
90	90¼	1,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	90	90¼	89¼	90¼	+ ⅜
28¼	30	10	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	30	...
52¼	52⅜	2,000	California Petroleum	53	53⅛	52¼	52¼	- ¼
84½	87	100	California Pet. pf.	85	85	85	85	...
241¾	242½	2,550	Canadian Pacific	242	242¼	240⅝	242	- 1
...	...	3,500	Can. Pacific rights	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	- ⅛
90¼	100	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ½
26⅝	27	600	Central Leather Co.	26¾	26¾	26½	26⅝	...
93¼	94	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	- ¼
355	370	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	360	360	360	360	- 1
76¼	76¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	76	76	75¾	75⅞	- ⅛
16	16¼	200	Chicago Gt. Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
112⅝	112⅝	5,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	112	112⅝	111⅛	112¾	- ¼
140	145	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141	141	141	141	...
135	135¼	900	Chi. & Northwestern	136	136	135¼	135¾	- ⅛
43	43¼	6,000	Chino Copper	43¾	44	42⅞	43⅞	- ⅛
58	56½	2,300	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	53	53½	58	53	...
31⅝	32	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
137½	138	900	Consolidated Gas	138	138	136⅝	137¼	+ ⅛
13	13¼	600	Corn Products Ref.	13	13	13	13	- ⅛
99¼	100¼	200	Deere & Co. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	- ⅛
21	22	200	Denver & Rio Grande	21¾	21¾	21⅞	21¾	- ⅛
37	38	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	37¾	37¾	37	37	- ⅛
18¼	19	1,300	Distillers' Securities	19⅛	19⅜	18½	18⅝	- ⅛
30½	60⅜	3,500	Erie	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¼	- ⅛
46⅞	47	300	Erie 1st pf.	46½	47	46½	47	...
37⅞	38	100	Erie 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	- ⅛
14	15	250	Federal Min. & Smelt.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	- ⅛
181½	183	500	General Electric	183	183	182	182	- 1
2	2⅜	1,200	Goldfield Consol.	2	2⅛	2	2	...
62¼	63½	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	63	63	62⅜	63	- ⅛
127	127⅛	6,200	Great Northern pf.	127¾	127⅞	125⅞	127	- ⅛
38	38⅛	1,200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	39	39	37¾	38⅛	- ⅛
112	118	100	Homestake Mining	115	115	115	115	...
127⅜	128½	300	Illinois Central	127⅝	127⅝	127½	127½	- ⅛
16¾	16⅞	300	Inspiration Con. Cop.	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	- ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	1,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅛	- ⅛
60½	60¾	1,400	Inter.-Met. pf.	60¼	60¾	61	60	60¾	+ ⅛
...	34	100	Int. Agricultural	33	33	33	33	- ⅛
107	108	700	Int. Harvester	107	107	106½	108	...
46	46½	400	Int. Paper pf.	46¾	46¾	46	46	- ⅝
15	16⅜	616	Int. Steam Pump.	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
68	69	140	Int. Steam Pump pf.	68	68	68	68	...
74	78	200	Kan C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
75	82	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	78	78	78	78	+1
30	35	115	Lake Erie & West. pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	- ⅛
159¾	160	5,600	Lehigh Valley	160½	161¼	158⅝	159⅝	- ⅛
35	39	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
113	111½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	...
139	140	1,200	Louis. & Nash.	140	140	138⅝	139	+ ⅞
17⅞	18¼	200	Mercantile Marine pf.	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
71	71½	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	71½	72	71	71½	...
23¼	23⅜	500	Miami Copper	23⅛	23⅜	23	23½	...
19½	22	250	Minn. & St. Louis	21	21	20½	20½	- ⅛
136	137⅞	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	138¼	138¾	137½	137½	- 1
27	27¼	800	M., K. & T.	27	27	26½	27	...
40¼	40½	2,400	Missouri Pacific	40⅝	41	40	40⅜	- ⅛
118	120	300	National Biscuit Co.	120	120	119⅞	119⅞	- ⅛
15¼	16	200	Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	- ⅛
49¼	50¼	2,500	National Lead Co.	50⅛	50⅝	48½	49⅝	- ⅛
106	108	100	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	- 1½
18¼	18⅝	1,000	New York Consol. Copper	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	- ⅛
106⅝	107½	1,500	New York Central	107½	107⅝	106½	106⅝	- ⅛
127	129	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	128	128	127⅜	127⅞	- ⅛
31⅝	32½	600	N. Y., O. & W.	32	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
112	112½	500	Norfolk & Western	112¼	112¼	112	112½	+ ⅛
118¼	118½	3,350	Northern Pacific	118¼	118⅝	117⅝	118¼	- ⅛
2⅝	3	200	Ontario Mining	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
38	40	750	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	37	38	37	38	...
123¼	122¾	900	Penn. Railroad	122¼	122⅝	122¼	122¼	- ⅛
115	115¾	500	People's Gas, Chicago	115	115	114¾	114¾	- ¾
100	102	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	...
22	22¼	500	Pittsburgh Coal	22¾	22⅝	22	22⅜	- ⅛
88	89	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	88¾	88⅞	87	88	- 1¼
33½	34	200	Pressed Steel Car	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	- ⅛
31	33	200	Railway Steel Spring	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
19⅝	19¾	3,525	Ray Consol. Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	- ⅛
162	162⅞	86,900	Reading	163½	164	160⅝	162¼	- 1
90	90⅜	200	Reading 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	...
91	91¼	200	Reading 2d pf.	91	91½	91	91½	+ ⅛
24	24⅛	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	24¼	24¼	23¾	24	- ⅛
82½	84	600	Rep. Irgn & Steel pf.	83	83	82¾	82½	- ⅛
22½	22⅝	2,000	Rock Island Co.	22¾	23	22	22½	- ⅛
39½	40	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf.	40	40	38¾	39¾	- ⅛
87½	88¼	200	Rumely (M.) Co.	88¼	88½	88	88	- 1
16¼	17	400	St. L. & San Fran.	16	17	16	17	- 2⅜
26	27	1,450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26¾	27	25¼	27	+ 1½
47	52	4	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stock ctfs.	52⅜	54½	51	54½	+13⅝
43⅜	46¾	200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	45½	46¾	45½	45⅞	- ⅛
204	205	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	208½	204½	202½	204½	- 2½
105	105¾	12,010	Southern Pacific	104¾	105⅝	104½	105⅞	- ⅛
66	75	10	So. Porto Rico Sugar	73	73	73	73	...
...	110	10	So. Porto Rico Sug. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
26⅝	26¾	1,800	So. Ry. extended	26¾	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	- ⅛
78½	79¼	1,100	So. Ry. pf. extended	79⅜	80	79	79	- 1
35	37	600	Standard Milling	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	+ ⅛
38	38½	1,900	Studebaker Co.	38¾	39	38	38⅜	- 1½
34½	35	2,200	Tenn. Copper	34¾	35	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
115⅞	116	965	Texas Co.	116½	116	116	116	- ⅛
37⅞	38	1,450	Third Avenue	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	+ ⅛
106	107	100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	106	106	106	106	...
6	6½	100	Union Bag & Pap. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	- ⅛
35¾	36¾	320	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	36⅞	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	- ⅛
157½	157⅝	80,000	Union Pacific	157⅝	158¼	156¼	157⅝	- ⅛
90	90½	500	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90	- ⅛
48¼	50½	100	United Cigar Mfgs.	48⅝	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
100	100½	100	United Dry Goods	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
31	32	200	United Rys. Invest.	32	32	32	32	...
60	60¾	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	60	60	59¾	60	- 1
91	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	95	95	95	95	...
65⅞	66	5,500	U. S. Rubber	66	66¼	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
105¼	106	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106	106	106	105¼	- ⅜
62¾	63¾	126,800	U. S. Steel	63	63⅝	61¾	62⅞	- ⅛
109¼	109¾	8,500	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109⅝	109	109½	...
55	55½	8,800	Utah Copper	54⅝	55	54	55	+ ⅛
36⅜	37¼	7,800	Vir.-Car. Chemical	39	39	35	36⅝	- 2⅛
52	55	300	Virginia I., C. & C.	53	53	52	52	- ⅝
12¼	12⅝	100	Wabash pf.	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	- ⅛
40¾	41¼	1,100	Western Maryland	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
59½	60¾	100	West. Maryland pf.	60	60	60	60	- ⅛
70¾	72	600	W. U. Telegraph	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
74¼	74½	800	Westinghouse E. & M.	75	75	74	74	- 1
117	119¾	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+1½
46½	50	500	Wisconsin Central	46¾	46¾	46	46	- ⅛
106	106¼	1,100	Woolworth (F. W.)	106½	106½	106⅜	106¼	- 1½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 17, 1913..... $2,079,500
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 30,460,500
Same period last year..... 69,383,500

Chinese Ry 5s, rcts. full paid	1,000	21	P. L. E. & W. V. 4s	5,000	89¾
Jap Gov 4½s, str in	2,000	90	Beth Steel 5s	5,000	95¾
20-Series	4,000	86¾	1st & ref mtg 5s	25,000	93½
500	89¾	B. R. T. ref conv 4s	10,000	89¾	
Rep of Cuba 5s	5,000	101¾		8,000	89¾
Rep of Cuba 4½s	5,000	97¼		2,000	89¾
Sao Paulo 5s	1,000	96¾		1,000	89¾
N Y Canal 4s, 1961	1,000	101¼	Brklyn Un El 1st 5s	1,000	101¾
4s, 1957	4,000	103½	stamped	1,000	101¾
N Y City 4½s	3,000	100¾	Brklyn Un Gas 5s	10,000	100½
	21,000	100½		5,000	100
Adams Express 4s	500	80	Buf. & Sus 1st ref 4s	2,000	45
Allis-Chalm 5s, Tr Co ctfs of dep	1,000	62	Carol Central 4s	1,000	91¾
	5,000	63½	C. of Ga. Ry. con 5s	5,000	107¾
stamped	22,000	60¼	Cent. Leather 5s	16,000	96
Am Cotton Oil 5s	12,000	91		103,000	96¾
Am. Hide & L. 6s	28,000	101½	Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000	95½
Am Smelt Secur 6s	1,000	104	gtd 3½s	1,000	90¾
Am T & T conv 4s	40,000	106½	Ches & O con 5s	1,000	108¾
coll 4s	5,000	92¼	gen 4½s	4,000	100
10,000	89¼	conv 4½s	5,000	92¼	
1,000	89¾	C. & O. R. & A. Div 1st con 4s	2,000	93¾	
Armour & Co 4½s	1,000	91½		10,000	93
1,000	91½	C., B. & Q. gen 4s	9,000	95½	
9,000	92	joint 4s	5,000	95¾	
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s	2,000	97¾		33,000	95¾
9,000	97¾		2,000	95¾	
500	97¾		74,000	July 95¾	
8,000	97¾		27,000	95¾	
18,000	97¾		13,000	95¾	
1,000 t	97¾	Denver Div 4s	5,000	90¾	
adj 4s, stpd	2,000	87¾	Ill Div 3½s	10,000	85¼
conv 4s, 1955	2,000	103¾		4,000	85¾
conv 4s, 1960	12,000	102	C. & E. Ill con 5s	1,000	110
	1,000	101¾		13,000	101¾
	13,000	101¾	C. & Erie 1st 5s	5,000	101¾
	5,000	101¾		22,000	101½
conv 5s	1,000	104	Chi Gt Wn 4s	1,000	104
	2,000	104	Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen 4s, Ser A	3,000	92
Trans S L 4s	3,000	92		1,000	92¾
Atl & Birm 4s	1,000	87		20,000	83¾
Atl Coast Line Con & Mash col 4s	5,000	91¾		10,000	91¾
	10,000	91¼		15,000	91¾
	15,000	92¼	Chi. Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	1,000	81¾
	5,000	91¾		7,000	88¼
	20,000	91		1,000	88¼
B. & O. pr lien 3½s	12,000	91½	C. R. I. & P. R. R. 4s	1,000	68
	2,000	91¾		10,000	64¾
gold 4s	14,000	97¾		5,000	64¾

Chi & N W gen 4s	6,000	97¼	Kans & M 2d 5s	2,000	93¾
Mil. Spart & N Wn 1st 4s	25,000	93½	Lacl Gas L of St L ref & ext 5s	1,000	101¾
Chino Copper 6s	5,000	172		2,000	101¾
Colo Industrial 5s	5,000	83¾	Lack Steel 5s, 1915	8,000	95¼
Cumberland Tel 5s	2,000	100¾		1950	79
Del & Hud conv 4s	1,000	97¾		3,000	79
1st & ref 4s	2,000	93½	Lake S. & Mich So 4s, 1928	1,000	92½
Denv & R G imp 5s	1,000	99		1,000	92¼
1st & ref 5s	1,000	92¼		1931	1,000
Det City Gas 5s	3,000	100	Liger & Myers 6s	12,000	98¾
Detr Riv Tunl 4½s	5,000	98¾		15,000	99¾
	1,000	99¼	7s, temp bonds	4,000	120¾
Dist Secur Corp 5s	5,000	68¼	Lorillard Co 7s	7,000	98¾
Cons Leather 5s	14,000	68	Lou & N unifd 4s	2,000	98¾
Du P de N Pow 4½s	100,000	98¾		20,000	98¾
	1,000	89¾		5,000	98¾
Erie, Pa col tr 4s	1,000	85½		9,000	98¾
Erie cons 4s, Ser A	3,000	81	Mer Mar col tr 4½s	1,000	95
Series B	2,000	76½	Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A	1,000	65¼
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	85½		6,000	89½
1st gen 4s	1,000	70	Mil & Northn 1st con 4s	1,000	100
Ft W & D C Ry 1st 4½s	7,000	90	Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s	2,000	82
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rcts, full paid	1,000	103¾		3,000	86¾
	3,000	103½	Mo. K. & T. ext 5s	3,000	98½
Gen Motors 6s	1,000	100		4,000	98¾
	2,000	99½	C. K. & T. of Tx 5s	4,000	101¼
	1,000	99¾	Mo Pac 5s, 1917	2,000	90¾
	6,000	99¾		5,000	90¾
	3,000	99¾		2,000	90¾
Hock Val 1st 4½s	1,000	100½	5s, 1920	1,000	87¾
Ill Cent ref 4s	500	70½	Mo Pac 4s	500	70¾
	500	70¾		2,000	70
Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	100¾	Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s	17,000	101
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 2d pd	1,000	87½	N Y Cent & St L 1st 4s	1,000	87½
Inter-Met 4½s	1,000	79¾		4,000	99
	4,000	80	N Y Central, L S col 3½s	2,000	73¼
	6,000	79¾	N Y C. & H R. & P col tr 4s	1,000	103¼
	16,000	79¾		10,000	103¼
Int Paper 1st con 5s	5,000	90	pur money 4s	8,000	86
	5,000	90¾	N Y N H & H conv deb 6s	5,000	135¾
	7,000	91	N Y & Nor 1st 5s	2,000	109
Int Stm Pump 5s	1,000	85¾			
Iowa Cent 1st 4s	1,000	82			
	1,000	80			
K. C. Ft S. & M. 6s	5,000	113¾			
	3,000	113¾			

N Y Rys ref 4s	2,000	78⅛	So Ry 1st 5s	4,000	106¾
	5,000	78¼		4,000 3	106¾
	20,000	78		3,000	103¾
	3,000	78¼	So Ry gen 4s	2,000	78
	5,000	78⅛		1,003	77¾
	7,000	78¼		4,000	77¾
adj 5s	5,000	58½		2,000	78
	5,000	58½	M. & O col 4s	7,000	85¾
	10,000	58¾		5,000	85¾
	20,000	58	Stand Gas & Elec conv 6s	2,000	100
	19,000	57¾	Tenn Coal, I & R gen 6s	5,000	102¼
	5,000	57¾	Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s	10,000	103½
	10,000	57¾	Tex Co conv 6s	27,000	109
	12,000	57¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	107
	15,000	57¾	Third Av ref 4s	11,000	82¼
	46,000	58		9,000	82
Tel 4½s	13,000	97¾		500	82¼
Westchester & Boston 4½s	9,000	97¾		20,000	82
Norf & Wn gen 6s	2,000	120		35,000	81¾
Norf & Westn con 4s	9,000	97½		16,000	82
Norf & Wn conv 4s	10,000	111½	Third Av adj 5s	6,000	74¾
North Pac 4s	15,000	96½		29,000	74¾
Nor Pac gen 3s	1,000	67½	Third Av ref 5s	1961	102
	1,000	67¾		1961	102
Ore R & N con 4s	1,000	93¾	Underground Elect Rys of London income 6s	2,000	92¾
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	4,000	111¼	Un Pac 1st 4s	2,000	99
Oregon Short Line gtd ref 4s	3,000	92		2,000	99¾
	2,000	91¾		13,000	99
	1,000	91¾		2,000	99¾
Oz & Cher Cent 5s	10,000	99¾		3,000	99¾
Pac T & T 5s	1,000 c	100½	Un Pac conv 4s	10,000	98
Penn conv 3½s	81,000	97¼		5,000	98¼
	1,000	97¼	United Railroads of San Fran 4s	10,000	66¾
	13,000	97¾	U S Rubber 6s	5,000	103
	1,000	97		11,000	102¾
Providence Sec Co deb 4s	3,000	82		8,000	102¾
Public Service Cor sink fund 5s	1,000	92¾		6,000	102¾
	4,000	92¾	U S Steel Corp s f 5s	1,000	101¾
Ray Cons 1st 6s	2,000	115		10,000	101½
R & Dany deb 5s	1,000	103¼		9,000	101¾
Reading gen 4s	3,000	97		registered	101¾
	8,000	97¼		500	101¾
	20,000	97		500	101¾
Rio G. Wn 1st 4s	4,000 t	85	Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	1,000	97¼
St L & S F R R ref 4s	12,000	76¼		21,000	97¾
	1,000	76¼		8,000	97
St L S Wn con 4s	4,000	80¾	Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	106¼
St Paul, M & M, Mon Cent 6s	1,000	124		14,000	106
	6,000	96¾	Wabash 2d 5s	6,000	99
So Pac col 4s	1,000	93¼		4,000	98¾
	8,000	93¾	Wabash R R ref & ext 4s	5,000	60¼
So Pac conv 4s	30,000	93		8,000	60
	14,000	92¾	Western Elec 5s	7,000	102¾
So Pac 1st ref 4s	2,000 8	93¼	Westn Md 4s	8,000	83¼
	2,000	93¼		5,000 20f	83
	8,000	93	West Shore 4s	4,000	98¼
			Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s	1,000	93¾
			Wis Cent gen 4s	19,000	91

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	101¾	102	Pan 2s, r.	100⅝	
2s, c. 1930	101	101¼	1938		
3s, r. 1918	102½	103¼	Pan 3s, r.		
3s, c. 1918	102½	103¼	1961	102	102¾
4s, r. 1925	113½	114¼	Pan 3s, c.		
4s, c. 1925	113½	114¼	1961	102	102¾
Pan 2s, r. 1936	100⅞	101¼	D C 3-65s	104⅝	105¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	140	150	Man Elev.	130¾	133
Allis-Chalm.	..	¼	M Dep Sts.	73½	75½
Am Ag Ch	..	..	Do pf.	102½	105
pf.	..	..	Mer Marine.	4½	4¾
Am B Sug. pf.	88½	89	Mex Pet pf.	96	100
A B S & F. pf.	91	95	Mich Cent.	..	190
Do pf.	127½	134¾	M & St L pf.	43	47
Am Cit pf.	77	78	M, St P & S S M pf.	145	154
Am C & F pf.	115¼	116¾	Do 1 l.	81	85
Am Coal.	70	95	Mo, K & T pf.	60¼	62
Am C O pf.	96½	99	Do pf.	27½	28¼
Am C Pr.	95	..	T C K T pf.	133¾	145
Do pf.	107¾	109½	Mor & Es.	165	176
Am Exp.	161	168	N. C & St L.	165	180
Am H & L pf.	4¼	5	Nat Bis pf.

PUTS A LEGAL LIMIT ON TITANIC CLAIMS

Judge Hough Holds Damages Must Be Measured by American, Not British, Law in Our Courts.

BOTH SYSTEMS CAN'T APPLY

If Law of Great Britain Is Appealed To at All, Why Not All Along the Line? He Asks.

Judge Hough, who was taken ill last week with indigestion, sent to Commissioner Gilchrist, Clerk of the Federal District Court, yesterday, a decision on a motion in connection with the Titanic claims, in which he held that the American law of limitation of damages, and not the British, must apply to claims filed in American courts. The motion was made in behalf of a passenger named Anderson by Hunt, Hill & Betts and Frederick M. Brown, and took the form of asking the court to direct Commissioner Goodrich to ascertain the tonnage of the Titanic in the sense that that word was used in the British statutes regarding the limitation of liability for losses at sea.

In his opinion Judge Hough says that the thing asked for seems simple and can do no harm, but it is equally true and just as obvious that the tonnage of the Titanic has nothing to do with the American liability law. Why, then, should the record be stuffed with matter apparently useless? he asked.

The theory of the plaintiff's counsel, Judge Hough says, was that since the Titanic was a vessel British owned, and of British register, and since she was lost by collision with an iceberg, and not by the action of another ship of another nation, therefore her British owners could not be entitled to all the privileges granted by American law. They might only under the forms provided by the rules of the Supreme Court enforce such relief as was awarded by the only statute vitally affecting the matter, namely, the British act which granted a limitation of £8 or £15 per ton, as the case might be. Of this argument Judge Hough says:

> Obviously, this argument suggests important and interesting legal questions. If the law of Great Britain applies at all, why does it not apply all along the line? If the shipowner cannot limit demands propounded in the United States in accordance with the law of the United States, why should he be compelled to pay in the United States more than he would have been compelled to pay in Great Britain, by all the laws of that realm? Under American law, both his liability and the limitation thereof rest upon a homogeneous system of jurisprudence. The British law in respect of limitation in passage tickets is of no more avail against the injured passenger than is the eight pound or fifteen pound sterling valuation effective to extend the shipowner's liability beyond the value of the "res" in its injured condition, which is the American statutory limit.
>
> But this motion (as argued) seeks to create something which is neither British nor American—a kind of legal centaur which would give to the claimants all the advantages of both systems of law and leave to the shipowner no discoverable defense under either.

In conclusion the Judge declared that the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, being sued in the United States, could claim the benefit of the Federal statute as a matter of right, and if the claimants wished to apply such an "amorphous compound of statutes" as they have suggested, let them answer the petition for the limitation of liability or except to it, and so try out the matter.

MRS. LE COMPTE COMPLAINS.

Accuses Chiropodist of Blackmail and Putting Handcuffs on Her.

Mrs. Madelon Le Compte, wife of Edward Le Compte, an electrical engineer of 109 Woolsey Street, Astoria, L. I., whose arrest she caused some weeks ago on the charge that her husband had choked her, was the complainant yesterday at a private hearing before Magistrate Miller in Long Island City against Wallace Worth, a chiropodist of 12 Flushing Avenue, Astoria. She said that Worth called at her home several weeks ago and tried to blackmail her for $500 in return for her photograph and a letter which Worth said were held by Walter Peterson, formerly chauffeur for the Le Comptes.

Peterson was in court to testify that the photograph was an ordinary one in a small frame which he had had when employed by the Le Comptes, and the letter merely one of recommendation which Mrs. Le Compte had written for him when he left her employ.

A warrant was issued for Worth, who had not obeyed a summons charging him with assault, although Magistrate Miller dismissed the extortion charge. Mrs. Le Compte said that the chiropodist had slipped a pair of handcuffs on her wrists and had taken them off and pretended to have been joking when she screamed for help.

Mrs. Le Compte is the daughter of William J. Jenmore of 93 St. Felix Place, Brooklyn. She was married to Irving M. Locker, son of a wealthy Newark jeweler. She obtained a divorce from him, and three years ago married Le Compte, whose first wife had eloped with her chauffeur. Recently, when he was charged with assaulting his wife, Le Compte packed up his things and moved to 7 Bank Street, Manhattan, where his first wife and the chauffeur keep a lodging house.

SAYS WIFE FORGED WILL.

Got $105,000 from His Mother's Estate, Stewart Charges in Sister's Suit

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Samuel B. Stewart and his wife, who live in the exclusive Oak Lane, and who attracted attention last October when Mr. Stewart and Tom Posey, their negro coachman, fought a duel over Mrs. Stewart, both being injured, will figure in an action about to be started to set aside the will of Mrs. Clara Stewart, Mr. Stewart's mother, through which the wife was bequeathed $105,000. According to Isadore Stern, a local attorney, Miss Clara Stewart, a daughter of the testator, is bringing the suit on the ground that the will is a forgery.

Mr. Stern gave out a letter written by Stewart to his uncle, John Wesley Stewart of St. Louis, in which Stewart asserted that his mother died intestate, and that Mrs. Stewart got a copy of Hill's Manual, out of which she copied a will form and prepared the will, supposed to have been made by his mother. Stewart also charged that his wife compelled a woman she knew to witness the will.

Mr. Stern says he expects to file the suit in a day or two, and that Stewart will testify on behalf of his sister against his wife.

MRS. LADENBURG SUED.

Judgment for Coal Bill of $134.50 Entered by Default.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 17.—Judgment by default to the amount of $134.50, with $6.50 interest and $22.72 for costs and disbursements, was obtained against Mrs. Emily Ladenburg of the Meadow Brook colony, in the County Court here to-day by the Bursdall Coal Company of Mineola, L. I. The company asserted that it had furnished coal for Mrs. Ladenburg's residence at Wheatley Hills, L. I., upon her order during the months of December, 1909; June, September, and October, 1910, and in March, 1911.

Mrs. Ladenburg was served with the summons and complaint in the action at her home in Wheatley Hills on Dec. 21, but failed to make answer. She is the widow of Adolph Ladenburg, the banker, who died late of 1908.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Following are the Supreme Court orders, issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

682—The United States et al., appellants, vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company et al.—Argument continued for the Jay Street Terminal and Arbuckle Brothers, and concluded for the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

112—George McDermott, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Wisconsin; and

113—T. H. Grady, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Wisconsin.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error and continued for the defendant in error.

Day call for Jan. 20: Numbers 112, (and 113,) 121, 123, (and 124,) 126, 127, (and 128,) 576, (and 577,) 129, 131, 132, and 134.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Elmer E. Hawes, assignee, &c., respondent, vs. Isabella B. Hawes, appellant.—Order modified as stated in memorandum, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Salvatore Licari, an infant, appellant, vs. Thomas Silver and another, respondents.—Order modified as stated in memorandum, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Memorandum per curia. Settle order on notice.

Girolamo Licari, appellant, vs. Thomas Silver and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ferdinand R. Minrath, appellant, vs. Max Adler, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Same vs. The Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Matter of Benjamin Steinman and another, respondents, vs. Eva K. Conlon, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John J. McDonald, appellant, vs. Thomas C. McDonald, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Alsen's American Portland Cement Works, respondent, vs. N. J. Dock and Bridge Building Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Prudential Vaudeville Exchange, respondent, vs. William S. Cleveland, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same vs. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of the application of the City of New York to acquire title, &c., in re Florence Healy.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William B. Ellison, respondent, vs. Walter S. Edelmeyer, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Laura Smith, respondent, vs. Warden of the City Prison, the people, &c., appellants.—Order reversed, writ dismissed, and relator remanded. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Joseph J. Unger, appellant, vs. John S. Kennedy, &c., respondents.—Order affirmed. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin and Scott, JJ. Order filed.

Matter of Leopold A. Meyer.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Matter of Leopold A. Meyer.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.—Order filed.

Ferdinand R. Minrath, appellant, vs. Max Adler, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Same vs. The Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

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In the matter of the application of the City of New York to acquire title, &c., in re Florence Healy.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William B. Ellison, respondent, vs. Walter S. Edelmeyer, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Laura Smith, respondent, vs. Warden of the City Prison, the people, &c., appellants.—Order reversed, writ dismissed, and relator remanded. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Joseph J. Unger, appellant, vs. John S. Kennedy, &c., respondents.—Order affirmed. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin and Scott, JJ. Order filed.

Matter of Leopold A. Meyer.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Matter of Leopold A. Meyer.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.—Order filed.

John S. Burggraf vs. City.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.—Order filed.

C. Wickliffe Throckmorton vs. William S. Howell.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Thomas Sealy vs. Clarence Foote.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Jacob Schneider vs. Emil Goldfinger.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Sarah H. Benjamin vs. William H. Newcomb.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles Davidson vs. Metropolitan Bridge and Construction Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

John H. Watson vs. William Beaver.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Robert J. Randall vs. William J. Harrigan.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Margaret Decker vs. Stephen J. Stilwell.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People vs. Philip Friedman.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People vs. Harry Anderson.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People ex rel. Philip Meyers vs. Frank Fox.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Elnora Hirsch vs. David Mayer.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Julius B. De Mesquita vs. Herbert Kaufman Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Edwin M. Post and another, respondents, vs. Edward R. Thomas, appellant.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Mary A. Requa.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

John Quinn vs. Donald C. Catlin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Gutta Percha and Rubber Company vs. Charles H. Holman.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Susan Coyle vs. George W. Linch.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William N. White vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Nathan C. Mellen vs. Athens Hotel Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Nora O'Neill vs. Bernheimer & Schwartz Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel Gottheif vs. Julius Erulewitch.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of William R. Willcox.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Harris Richland.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Bennett Bishop vs. James A. Whitcomb.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

People vs. Isidor Steinkreutzer.—Motion granted; time extended thirty days. Settle order on notice.

C. Wickliffe Throckmorton vs. William S. Howell.—Motion denied without costs. Settle order on notice.

Amina De Negro vs. Charles A. Christman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Charles D. Mower vs. Charles M. Englis.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William H. Dean vs. William C. Eakins.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Julius Dietz v. Louis Strauss.—Application granted. Order signed.

Nathan Weinstein v. City.—Application granted. Order signed.

Joseph Horn v. Isaac Breakstone.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Morris Perlman v. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

James Pollitz v. Edward T. Jeffery et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

James Pollitz v. Wabash Railroad Co. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frederick A. Witkov v. Clifford B. Harmon.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Otto L. Spannhake v. Mountain Construction Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Henry Handy v. Van Cortlandt Realty Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Same v. same.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Matter of Robert L. Moffett.—Proceedings dismissed. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Charles H. Hyde.—Respondent disbarred. Order filed.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, CJ. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S.—Wills for probate. William W. Hopper, Hewlett S. Baker, Lazarus Fried.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Clarke v. Grymes—Maurice S. Cohen. Matter of Keller—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Morris v. Central Trust—Frederick R. Coudert. Schafer v. Schafer—L. L. Gilbert. German Life Insurance v. Smith—J. Aspinwall Hodge. Harlem Sav. Bk. v. Sands et al.—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Hall v. Advance R. & C. Co.—Samuel Strasbourger.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Duffy v. Higgins—William S. Bennett. Wenninger v. Mulligan—Louis W. Stotsbury.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Bond Mortgage & Sec. Co. v. Samuel Albert—Carl L. Lowenstein. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. v. Gottlieb Karpas—Carl L. Lowenstein. Louis Salzberg v. Gerard Bldg. Co.—William F. Grell. Charles B. Lambert v. Starling Realty Co.—William Hugens.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jayoux, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

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*PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
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S.S. HAMBURG.....April 5, 9 A. M.
S.S. MOLTKE (12,300 tons).Apr. 19, 9:30 A. M.
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*Majestic. Jan. 25, noon | *Oceanic.....Feb. 8
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

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Minnet'ka. Jan. 18, 1:30 PM | Minnehaha..Feb. 8
Minn'polis. Feb. 1, 1:30 PM | Minne'aska. Feb. 15

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N. Y.—London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

Finland.....Jan. 22 | Lapland.....Feb. 5
Vaderland....Jan. 29 | Kroonland.....Feb. 12

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.

N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

*Philadel'a. Jan. 18, 2 PM | *New York. Feb. 1
Majestic.....Jan. 25, noon | Oceanic.....Feb. 8
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

Baltic...Jan. 25, noon | Baltic.....Feb. 29
Celtic...Feb. 8, noon | Celtic.....Mar. 8

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Visit the Panama Canal via the Florida East Coast.

Before you purchase an automobile, read the Automobile Exchange, next to last page.—Adv.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:21 | Sun sets..5:09 | Moon rises..8:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:38	4:09	10:44	10:56
Governors Island	3:57	4:26	10:44	10:33
Hell Gate	5:47	6:55	12:34	12:13

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 17.

SS Kaiser Aug. Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, Jan. 8.
SS Megantic, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Jan. 4.
SS Armenian, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
SS Prinz zu Piemonte, Naples, Jan. 28.
SS Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 28.
SS Yaguas, Matanzas.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 11.
SS Florizel, St. John's, Jan. 15.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Jan. 14.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 12.
SS Californian, Puerto Mexico, Jan. 6.
SS Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 28

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Front Street Office Building, Occupying Block Front, Traded for Upper Broadway Corner—Syndicate Buys Old Simpson Mansion in the Bronx and Twenty-three Lots—Brooklyn and Suburban Deals.

Continuing its career of the week as the only real live realty section of the city, the upper west side yesterday furnished a noteworthy transaction which will ultimately lead to a big apartment house improvement in a choice part of Washington Heights.

The deal involved the sale of the large vacant plot on the northwest corner of Broadway and 145th Street by the Bull estate to the Realty Holding Company, of which Nathaniel J. Hess is President.

This plot, which has a frontage of 100 feet on Broadway and 150 feet on the street, is one of the few in the neighborhood that has not been improved with high-class apartment structures.

In part payment the buyer gave the seven-story and basement, fire-proof office building at 133, 135, and 137 Front Street, occupying the entire block front between Pine and De Peyster Streets. The transaction involves about $600,000, Charles E. Williams being the broker.

W. Leanman Bull, Jr., took title to the parcel in October, 1910. Situated, as it is, on the same corner with the 145th Street subway station, and commanding an admirable view of the Hudson River and the Jersey shore, it is considered one of the finest apartment house sites on the Heights. The new owners will probably improve it with a twelve-story apartment.

Old Simpson House and Twenty-three Lots Sold in Bronx.

One of the largest investment deals for immediate improvement made for some time in the Bronx has just been closed in the sale of a plot containing about twenty-three lots in the heart of the Hunt's Point apartment house section. The property includes the old Simpson stone mansion, one of the fine manor homes of the Bronx of a generation and more ago, and which, in later years, has been an interesting landmark of former rural days in one of the rapidly developing districts of the borough.

The property has been sold by the Hendrick Hudson Company, controlled by the Johnsons and the Kahns. The twenty-three lots are divided into three parcels. Eight lots are on the westerly side of Fox Street, beginning 145.15 feet south of Westchester Avenue, ten lots on the easterly side of Fox Street, 198.75 feet south of Westchester Avenue, and five lots on the westerly side of Simpson Street, 368.65 feet south of Westchester Avenue.

The buyer is a syndicate controlled by Max Hoffman and Wolf Goldberg, and an immediate improvement of the entire plot with five-story flats, such as have proved so successful in the Hunt's Point section, is contemplated. The price paid for the property is said to have been close to $140,000. The property was taken in part payment in December, 1911, by the sellers from the American Real Estate Company for the Hendrick Hudson apartment on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 110th Street, the adjoining Broadway portion, known as the Annex, having been acquired a few years before by the real estate company.

Deal on West 114th Street.

The five-story flat, 8 West 114th Street, on a lot 25 by 100, has been sold by C. Jacobson to M. Goldman for investment. Another deal involving three similar apartment houses on the same block is reported pending.

Bronx Borough.

L. Ruchti has purchased from O. Danewitch, 825 East 167th Street, a five-story flat on a plot 44 by 120. In part payment the buyer gave the four-story flat 2,089 Webster Avenue, on a plot 84 by 89.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver and F. A. Pellegrino have sold for George W. Hanley twenty lots on the southerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, Dyker Heights. The buyer gives in part payment the two-family frame detached house 186 Miller Avenue, on a plot 80 by 100 feet.

Joseph Schneider has purchased from Maltzman & Sirin, 626 and 627 Hendricks Street, two single flats on a plot 40 by 100 feet. Joseph Metsger was the broker in the transaction.

The Roseland Realty Company has sold to the Lenon Realty Company a plot 140 by 140 on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The buyer will improve the site with six three-story and one four-story business buildings, and one 40 by 80 apartment house. John F. Burke, the broker in the transaction, also negotiated a loan of $70,000 on the plot for the purchaser.

Hall & Cuttle have sold for Morris, Green & Co. the two two-story and store business buildings now under construction at 5,117 and 5,119 Seventh Avenue to clients for investment; also for Salvatore Cicotta, a two-story store property at 912 Seventh Avenue, and for Margaret Peterson a two-story brick house at 631 Fifty-first Street to Mrs. Louise Burgert for investment.

Gilbert Elliot has sold to August Williams, builder, for improvement a plot of fifteen lots on Midwood Street, beginning 300 feet east of Nostrand Avenue.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a moving-picture theatre to be erected on the west side of Nostrand Avenue, 70 feet south of Fulton Street, for the Bero Company as owners.

Investor Buys Bishops Court.

The residence of Bishop Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, at the northeast corner of State and Prince Streets, Flushing, L. I., has been sold to an investor by J. B. Wood.

The dwelling, which is known as "Bishops Court," is a brick and frame structure of old English design, occupying a plot of about twenty lots.

Long Island.

Alexander F. Dickson of the banking firm of Dickson & Turnbull has bought a twelve-room stucco residence and nine lots at Neponsit. Mr. Dickson intends to make this his year-round home.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Hempstead to L. F. Schwartz a plot 20 by 98 in Franklin Avenue, to V. and E. Elbert a plot 40 by 100 in Rosedale Avenue; at Valley Stream, to A. Conrad a plot 40 by 100 in Montague Street; at Rockville Centre, to J. Kessler a plot 40 by 100 in Harvey Avenue; to P. Ierconne a plot 40 by 100 in Rockville Centre Parkway; to H. Mohrman a plot 40 by 100 on Loft Avenue.

The Douglaston Realty Company reports the following sales at Douglaston Park: To C. F. Emerson a plot in Maryland Road, 60 by 110; to H. M. Miles of Barre, Vt., a plot in the Boulevard, 60 by 110, to be improved with a dwelling to cost $9,500, and to Charles W. F. O'Connor a plot on the west side of Dartmouth Road, 60 by 100.

New Jersey.

A. B. Romen has sold for the Central Trust Company, trustee, the corner plot, 100 by 100, at Morgan and Greene Avenues, Jersey City, to Anton Rinschler, Jr. This property has been owned by the Rogers estate over thirty-five years.

The El Mora Land Company reports the following sales at El Mora, Elizabeth: To F. D. Post a plot 50 by 100 in Highland Avenue; a plot in Park Avenue, 50 by 150, to S. H. Blanchard, and to R. J. Bartlett a plot 100 by 100 in Vista Avenue.

Suburban.

Fish & Marvin have sold to a New York architect a plot comprising over two acres at Scarsdale, N. Y. The property is part of The Grange, and it is the new owner's intention to build a residence in the near future.

Recent Buyers.

The Kroed Realty Company is the buyer of 12 Lewis Street, exchanged recently with the Dean Holding Company for $10 and 812 Westchester Avenue.

Bartlett Arkell is the buyer of the dwelling 15 West Tenth Street, sold by the Arthur J. Peabody estate last month for $36,000.

Long Island Lot Sale To-Day.

Seventy-five building lots on Millwood Avenue, St. Felix Avenue, Cooper Avenue, Sandol Street, Sylvan Street, Walter Street, Charlotte Place, and Dill Place, in Ridgewood, L. I., adjoining Myrtle Avenue, will be sold at auction to-day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, at Ganter's Hall, corner of Millwood Avenue and Dill Place, immediately adjoining the property to be sold.

Bank Alterations to Cost $100,000.

A two-story rear extension is to be built to the Mechanics' and Metals' National Bank Building at 50 Wall Street, just east of William Street. The old-fashioned elevators and stores and wooden light shafts in the building are also to be removed and replaced by others that are thoroughly fireproof. These changes, according to the plans filed yesterday, will cost $100,000. Palmer Horntostel & Jones are the architects.

Commercial Leases.

Klein & Jackson have leased to the Braus Art Galleries the southerly store, size 16 by 63, in the Hotel Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. The lease is for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $120,000. The Cross & Brown Company negotiated the lease.

Ames & Co. have leased for Life Publishing Company the store in 21 West Thirty-first Street to J. Demaggo for a term of years.

The Duross Company has leased the store and basement 16 East Thirteenth Street, to Frederick Strothmann, for a term of years.

Also the store and basement, 151 West Fourteenth Street, for Alfred Souter to Louis Dern, for a term of years.

The Cooley & West, Inc., office and store building at New Rochelle, opposite the railroad station, has been leased to the Thanhauser Film Company, who suffered a loss of $100,000 in the New Rochelle fire of this week. They moved and took complete possession of the building within less than twenty-four hours after the fire.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Allen St, 167, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25.6x irregular, five-story tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; foreclosure, withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 164 East, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 20x102.2, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. A. Weser, $30,200.

122d St, 309 East, s s, 201 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alice C. Williams, $18,000.

* AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

169th St, 94 West, s s, 188.1 ft e of Nelson Av, 80x140.4, three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry Wacker, $10,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Avenue B, s w corner of 20th St, for a two-story garage, 62x107; J. U. Brookman, 89 Wall St, owner; A. Hodman, 371 Fulton St, Brooklyn, architect; cost $35,000

101st St, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, for a three-story factory, 21.6x90; J. H. Scully, 100 West 125th St, owner; J. P. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Av, architect; cost..$12,000

10th Av, e s, 41 ft n of 207th St, for a two-story and office building, 50x85; M. J. Dowd, Fordham Road and Webster Av, owner; J. P. Boyland, architect; cost $25,000

144th St, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story garage, 50x99.11; J. McLaughlin, 28 West 144th St, owner; F. Jackson, 132 East 23d St, architect; cost $5,000

Lafayette St, w s, whole front between Bond and Shinbone Alley, for a three-story hospital, 114.9x82.2; Women's League for Animals, 925 Lafayette St, owner; E. H. Janes and A. W. Cordes, 124 West 45th St, architects; cost. $50,000

Crotona Park West, e s, 579 ft n of 175d St, for a one-story and attic brick garage, 15x25; Henry Hunneke, on premises, owner; Fred Hammond, 891 East 149th St, architect; cost. $2,000

Franklin Av, w s, 154 ft n of 169th St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 52.5x112; Louis E. Kleban, 1,110 Jackson Av, owner; Maximilian Zipkes, 220 5th Av, architect; cost. $60,000

Rosedale Av, e s, 105 ft s of Westchester Av, for a one-story frame shed, 40x15; John Anderson, on premises, owner; J. Schwalbenberg, 2,060 Westchester Av, architect; cost. $125

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8d Av, 1,425, to a four-story tenement and store; H. C. Tinker, 42 East 57th St, owner; E. Greene, 5 Beekman St, architect; cost. $15,000

Wall St, n s, 38.6 ft e of William St, to a six-story office building; Mechanics and Metals National Bank, owner; Palmer, Hornbostel & Jones, 63 William St, architects; cost...$100,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, from n s of 3d St to s s of 4th St, 102.4x145; William V. Astor to James R. Roosevelt, for benefit of Madeleine T. F. Astor, &c., b. & s. Jan. 15; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St.

CHARLES ST, s s, 100 Waverley Place, 40x95; Jones St, s s, 145.4 ft e of Bleecker St, 42.2x97.6; William F. Clare, and others, trustees, to Irene S. Mellen, Newark, N. J. Jan. 14; attorney, James L. Clare, 135 Broadway. $1

DEY ST, 24, n e corner of Church St, 21.2x77.6x30x77.11; James R. Roosevelt and others, executors of John J. Astor, to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees John J. Astor, for benefit of John J. Astor, &c., Jan. 10; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St....$1

FRONT ST, 66, n s, 20.8x85; Phoebe L. De Bold to Lawyers Realty Company, 160 Broadway, Jan. 16, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $100

JOHN ST, 20, s s, 25x94; Seth S. Terry to Alfred L. White, 53 East 54th St, ½ part, (mtg $75,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., Jan. 16; address, Seth S. Terry, 66 Broadway $1

LAFAYETTE ST, 200-202, n w corner of Broome St, (416-425,) runs n 156.4x w 100.2x s 42.6 to Broome St x e 100.2 to beginning; William V. Astor to James R. Roosevelt, for benefit of Madeleine T. F. Astor, &c., b. s., Jan. 15; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St $100

MAIDEN LANE, n s, 87.2 ft w of William St, runs n 98.2 x w 1 and 23.10 x s 90.6 to street x e 25.7 to beginning; Seth S. Terry to Alfred L. White, 53 East 54th St, ¼ part, (mtg $110,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., Jan. 16; address, Seth S. Terry, 66 Broadway $1

MANHATTAN AVE, e s, 45.11x94.10; William J. McMahon and others to James J. McMahon, on premises, quitclaim, Dec. 28; attorney, J. McDonahue, 257 Broadway. $1

MOTT ST, 290, e s, 25x81.3; Moritz Weil and others to Celia Stern, 461 East 154th St, Jan. 14; attorney, Jessie Weil, 30 Broad St. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e s, corner of 87th St, 25x100, (foreclosure Jan. 15;) Enos S. Throop, referee, to Edward S. Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y., Jan. 16; attorneys, Tor Francis, F. & G., 149 Broadway $7,000

WALL ST, 8, n s, runs n 130.6x w 22.4x s 71.2x w 6.3x s 49 to st x e 32.8 to beginning; Fine St, 5, s s, 20.11x96.11x18.11x98.10, e s, except part as follows: Fine St, s w s, 54.11 ft s of Broadway, runs s w 65.5x1x n e 65.5 to st x s w 1 to beginning; Pine St, 5, s s, 104.4 ft e of Broadway, 21.2x74.6x21.4x74.8; Broadway, 94 and 96, e s, 54.4 ft s of Pine St, 83.4x100; James R. Roosevelt and others, executors of John J. Astor, deceased, to James R. Roosevelt for benefit of Madeleine T. Force Astor and remaindermen; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St $1

WASHINGTON ST, 695, e s, runs s e 95.7x s 21.5xn w 101 to street, x n e 21 to beginning; Tuting & Reins, Inc., to M. C. Tuting, on premises, (mtg $11,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, Walter J. Egan, 258 Broadway. $100

7TH AV, e s, 40 ft s of 146th St, 40x100; Carl Rosenberger and others to Julius Schalscha, 131 West 129th St, all liens, Jan. 6; attorney, Reuben S. Lind, 290 Broadway $1

8TH AV, w s, from n s of 124th St, 20 x s of 125th St, 201.8x150; William V. Astor to James R. Roosevelt, trustee of John J. Astor, for benefit of Madeleine T. F. Astor, &c., b. & s.; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St. $100

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x100; Joseph Kohn to Rose, wife of Abraham Greenwald, 27 South 7th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 27, quitclaim; attorney, Isaac M. Aron, 6 Church St $1

9TH AV, 516 and 520, s e corner of 19th St, runs s 94 to w s of Hudson St x s 102x w 33.6x s 25.9x w 100 to 9th Av x n 128.10 to beginning; William V. Astor to James R. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Douglas Robinson, Warren Township, Herkimer County, N. Y., and Nicholas Biddle, Lewisboro, N. Y., trustees, will of John J. Astor, deceased, for benefit of Madeleine T. F. Astor, &c., Jan. 15; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St. $100

20TH ST, 332 West, s s, equi-distant between 8th and 9th Avs, runs s 16.7 x s 91.11 x w 16.7 x n 91.11; William C. Wilsey and another, executors of Mary J. Stafford, to Theresa Abelson, 141 West 120th St, all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Abelson to Lawine & Kempner, Inc, 135 Broadway, Jan. 17, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, same $100

23D ST, 18-26 West, s s, 125x98.9, 24th St, 28 West, s s, 25x98.9; William V. Astor to James R. Roosevelt, for benefit of Ava A. M. Astor, &c., e. & s., Jan. 15; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St. $100

25TH ST, 3 to 7 West, n s, 75x96.9; James R. Roosevelt and others, executors of John J. Astor, deceased, to James R. Roosevelt, trustee John J. Astor, for benefit of Ava A. M. Astor, &c., Jan. 10; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St. $100

61ST ST, 125 West, n s, 20x98.9; Albert B. King, executor of John S. Pierson, to Woodbury G. Langdon, 151 Madison Av, Morristown, N. J., Jan. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$85,000

49TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5, (foreclosure Nov. 29;) Abraham Greenberg, referee, to George E. Stacker, 40 West 106th St, Jan. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway $19,000

67TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Clara Bloomingdale to Edward T. H. Talmage, Bernardsville, N. J., Jan. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $100

70TH ST, 12 East, 25x100.5; Lewis S. Wolff to Dorothea Wolff, Jan. 4, 1888; attorneys, Guthrie, B. V. & S., 44 Wall St. $1

SAME property; Stanley L. Wolff to Clara F. Wolff, at Rumson, N. J., Jan. 17, 1913; same to same, Jan. 17, 1913 ..... $100

80TH ST, 315 West, n s, 20x100; Herald Square Holding Co. to Excelsior Holding Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $21,000,) Jan. 15; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $1

98TH ST, 151 West, n s, runs n 22.2 x s e 22.1 x s 22.8 x w 33.2 to street x w 15 to beginning, with easements of land between 148 and 153 West 98th St for light and air; Mary B. Steward and others to Drayton Burrill, 69 Prospect St, Summit, N. J., B. & S., Nov. 1, 1912; attorneys, Worcester, W. & S., 80 Broad St. $100

98TH ST, 147 West, n s, runs n 85.5 x n e 22.1 x s e 22.8 x s 33.2 to street x w 15 to beginning, with easements of land between 145th and 149th Sts for light and air; Mary B. Steward and others to Drayton Burrill, 69 Prospect St, Summit, N. J., B. and S., Nov. 1; attorney, same $100

118TH ST, 160 East, s s, 17.1x100.11; Emanuel Casner to Irving Cohen, 594 Cleveland Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Jan. 16; attorneys, M. & S. Meyers, 220 Broadway $100

118TH ST, n s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Henry Gundlach to Anton Klubnik, 820 Pleasant Av, Jan. 15, (mtg $13,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

122D ST, 60 East, s s, 21x100.11, foreclosure Jan. 17; Willard H. Olmstead to Alice C. Williams, 249 West 72d St, Jan. 17; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 195 Broadway $15,000

133TH ST, 129 West, 26x99.11; Louis Millhauer to Matilda Henry, 221 West 141st St, Jan. 13, (mtg $28,000;) attorneys, Ross & P., 128 Broadway $1

191ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100 x100; 191st St Construction Co. to Henry Feldman, 430 West 154th St, (mtg $90,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

to Susan R. Kendall, 10 West 56th St, Jan. 17, 5 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $12,500

MADISON AV, 841, n e corner of 44th St, 25.8x100; Charles A. Dards to John Mackenzie, 607 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, and others, trustees, Jan. 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $125,000

MOTT ST, 29, e s, 25.6x101.8; Andrew Mussio to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Jan. 17, 5 years; attorney, M. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $14,000

WATER ST, 158-167, e s, 91.10x ; Standish Chard to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 17, due as per bond...$20,000

20TH ST, 332 West, 16.7x ; Theresa Abelson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Jan. 17, due as per bond $7,000

22D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Robert A. Chesebrough to Seaman's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Jan. 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St. $15,000

83D ST, 424-438 West, 181.8x98.9; McKaon Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Jan. 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $300,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Robert McGill, Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 17, prior mtg $300,000, due July 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, James, B. & E., 170 Broadway $100,000

44TH ST, 140 and 142, 151 West, 42.10x100.4; Frances M. Barnes to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, prior mtg $85,000, 5 years, Jan. 17; attorneys, R. A. & J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. $5,000

49TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100; George H. Stuckey to Jennie G. Biddulph, Montclair, N. J., Jan. 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $15,000

67TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 23x100.5; Edward T. H. Talmadge to Clara Bloomingdale, 572 Madison Av, Jan. 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, H. E. Spiegelberg, 170 Broadway $70,000

145TH ST, 477 West, 25x99.11; Richard B. Umgelter to Edward A. Wagner, Islip, L. I., Jan. 6, prior mtg $17,000, due as per bond; address, 875 Amsterdam Av. $2,500

Bronx.

ARLINGTON AV, n w s, 370 ft n e of 237th St, 80x147.5; the W. Parcels Co. to Mary M. McKelvey, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., Jan. 15, prior mtg $10,000, due July 5, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, McKelvey & Favour, 84 William St $2,000

ARTHUR AV, 2,122, e s, 16.8x100.6x16.8x100.4; Katharine McCue to Edwin Jefferson, at New Hamburg, N. Y., Jan. 16, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

CRUGER AV, 1,000; Louis C. Rose to Philip De Cillis, 2,409 Crotona Av, Jan. 16, prior mtg $3,500, 2 years, — p. c., as per bond; attorney, A. H. Vitale, 2,015 Boston Road. $1,500

FOX ST, n w s, 100 ft n e of Intervale Av, 145.11x—; Adavine Construction Co. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Jan. 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$80,000

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 100 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x76.11; Meyer Norkin to Anthony McOwen, 615 E. 9th St, Jan. 16, prior mtg $5,200, 5 years; attorney, F. X. Kelly, 500 Willis Av $800

INTERVALE AV, e s, 100.1 ft s of 163d St, 137.2x—; Solshire Construction Company to Henry Morgenthau Company, 165 Broadway, Jan. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Wechsler, 165 Broadway $70,000

SAME property; same to same, Jan. 17, prior mtg. $70,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $14,500

LOT 114, map 297, lots Hunts Point estate; William Hardick to Herman Goetz, 492 2d Av, Jan. 8, prior mtg $750, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Chris G. Huppel, 59 Wall St. $250

MORRIS PARK AV, 669, 25x95; William Landgrebe to James D. Tierney, 1,159 Fox St, Jan. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 242.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 150.2x—; Middlebronx Realty and Construction Co. to Samuel Goldberger, 10 Chrystie St, Jan. 15, prior mtg $135,250, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. B. Kaufman, 45 Bayard ave. $5,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 515.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 145.4x189.10x145.5x184.5; Kellwood Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Jan. 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. J. Snow, 15 Wall St. $220,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, prior mtg $225,000, Jan. 16, due March 1, 1910, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av. $42,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 748 ft s of Westchester Av, 72.8x irregular; Kellwood Realty Co. to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, Jan. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av. $28,800

VYSE AV, 1,904, e s, 72x77; Dwyer & Carey Construction Company to Caroline A. Wheeler, 1,824 Arthur Av, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $5,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 777.2 ft s of 182d St, 50x145; Simon Machls to Morits Gruenstein, 60 West 95th St, 5 years, Jan. 16; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St. ..$55,000

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 186th St, 50x91; William J. Ward to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 16, due, &c., as per bond $12,000

WESTCHESTER AV, w s, at e s of Jackson Av, 90.11x—; Kellwood Realty Company to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, Corporation, 214 East 23d St, Jan. 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway....$50,000

8D AV, e s, 175.2 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Wendover Bronx Company to Moses Cowen, 49 East 33d St, Jan. 16, prior mtg $42,500, demand, 6 p. c.; address, 37 Nassau St. $8,000

156TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of Kelly St, 25x100; Esther Weingarten to August Nelson, 196 West 168th St, Jan. 16, prior mtg $8,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $1,000

202D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100; Mary Murray to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Av, Jan. 17, due March 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, 7 H., 1 Madison Av. $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

ALLEN ST, 37, all; William A. Spencer to Kallman Cohen, 62 Pike St, 10 years from May 1, 1907; attorney, Jacob Rutz, 230 Grand St $1,800

BROADWAY, 4,257, store; Alexander Grant Construction Co. to St. Nicholas Airdrome Co., 4,267 Broadway, 7 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1912; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av. $8,200

LEXINGTON AV, 884, part first floor; Patrick G. Myers to Charles C. Schneider, 884 Lexington Av, 3 years from May 1, 1912. ..... $480

MOTT ST, 163, north store and part basement; John Horn to Gonzalo Tedesco, 163 Mott St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Hohn, W. & S. 35 Nassau St. $540

8D AV, 1,907, all; John Hinness to Maurice Weinmauser, 51 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Geza Blichfeld, 7 Beekman St $1,560

104TH ST, 168 East, hallway; Henry L. Wolff to George Gotthelf, 216 East 118th St, 2 years from Sept. 15, 1912; attorney, Samuel Cohen, 302 Broadway $420

MECHANICS' LIENS.

ALLEN ST, 97; Hyman Rosenblum against Minnie L. Simon, owner; E. B. Marks, contractor $100

CHRISTOPHER ST, n e corner of Weehauken St, 30x80; Cirll C. Job against George O'Neill, owner; Blight Overfield Co., contractor..$185

CHRISTOPHER ST, 185; Blight, Overfield Co., Inc., against George O'Neill, owner and contractor $2,331

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 20 ft n of Chester St, 40x97; Unionport Lumber and Mfg Co. against Herman H. Isch, owner and contractor $838

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Chester St, 50x97.4; Barnhard Davidson against Herman N. Isch, owner and contractor $72

THOMPSON ST, 30 and 32; Nathan Bobie against William C. Davidson, owner; Peter J. Ryan Building Co., contractor $93

22D ST, 225 and 227 West; Kawneer Mfg Co. against Allerton Realty Co., owner and contractor $323

47TH ST, 222 to 226 West; S. B. Miller, Inc., against Martin Bock and estate of Mary Ray, owners; Jacob M. Seldenberg, Jacob Kostman, and Frolic Restaurant Co., owners and contractors $125

129TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x irregular to Riverside Drive x50x irregular; N. Conforti Co. against London Construction Co., owner and contractor; Louis London and Albert London, contractors..$6,332

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

19TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 2d Av; Fillmore Iron Works Company against Catherine E. McKenna and others, May 2, 1912. ..... $52

51ST ST, 29 to 29 West; Brandt Construction Company against Napoleon Construction Company and others, Dec. 4, 1912, (by deposit.) $8,304

204TH ST, 225 East; Uxsi & Sinno against Rachela De Fino and others, Jan. 3, 1913. $467

205TH ST, 225 East; same against Louis De Fino and others, Dec. 26, 1912. ..... $107

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

FOX ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 145.11x 154.6x irregular; Rockland Realty Company loans Adavine Construction Company..$80,000

HOE AV, w s, 294 ft s of Aldus St, 42x150; City Mortgage Company loans Ensign Improvement Company $3,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 137.2x86.3; Henry Morgenthau Company loans Silshire Construction Company, Inc....$80,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 515.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 145.4x134.5; same loans Kellwood Realty Company $150,000

3RD ST, s s, 268.3 ft w of 9th Av, 121.8x98.9x York Life Insurance Company against McKeon Realty Company $300,000

3RD ST, s s, 268.9 ft w of 9th Av, 131.8x9x irregular; Robert McGill loans same..$100,000

174TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Nelson Av, 50x100; Same loans Stewart Construction Company, ... $1,000

LIS PENDENS.

BATHGATE AV, — corner of 181st St, Lot 23; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Estelle C. Evesson and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Listgarten.

JACKSON AV, s w corner of White Plains Road, 52.9x68.6x irregular; Santa Coppeto against Pasquale D'Auria and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sulzberger.

STARLING AV, s s, 50 ft e of Olmstead Av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING PRES. CHAS. S. CHICHESTER V. PRES.

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NEW YORK. MEMPHIS.

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THE holder of a mortgage recently asked us these questions: "Do I have to continue paying 5% interest?" and "Can I secure a new loan at 4½% on reasonable terms?"

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20 Nassau Street

(12,189)

Mortgage Funds
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MANHATTAN AND BRONX
5% - 5½% - 6%
ALEXANDER WILSON
489 Fifth Ave.

4% and 5%
MORTGAGE MONEY
HAZELTON & F. R. LEVY
45 LIBERTY ST.

Bds. 8s 1913; Charles B. Lambert against Sterling Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hedges, Ely & Frankel.

2D AV, 1,092; Tenement House Department against Mary Frankenthaler, (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

SAME PROPERTY; same against Benjamin Frankenthaler, (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

9TH AV, 859; Tenement House Department against Morris D. Bolinger, (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

16TH ST, e s, 138 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108.8; Conrad H. Bachem and others against Becky Sobel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Berland.

101ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Herman M. Hess and others against Leah Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Slemsky & Wolff.

132D ST, s s, between Willis Av and Brown Place, Lot 50, Tax Lien Co. of New York against Catherine E. Schultze and others, (amended action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

134TH ST, 45 East; Tenement House Department against Sarah McCormick, (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

142D ST, 231 West; William W. Johnson and others against Veronica I. Whisten and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

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Booklets on application to
CHARLES BUEK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Owners, 7 East 42d St., or DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Agents, 421 Madison Av., City.
BROKERS

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The disturbance that was over South Minnesota Thursday night has continued rapidly east-northeastward, and to-night its southern edge is over the lower St. Lawrence Valley. A trough of depression still persists over the Middle Mississippi Valley, but pressure has risen decidedly to the northward and westward, except in the Pacific States.

Rains were general from the Ohio Valley east and northeastward.

Temperatures remain abnormally high from the Mississippi Valley eastward. It is much colder in the Missouri Valley, although temperatures are still above the seasonal average. In the Northwest temperatures are still low, while in the extreme West they are again rising.

There will be rain Saturday in the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic States, and rain or snow Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. There will also be rains and snow Saturday and probably Sunday west of the Rocky Mountains, and snow by Sunday in the Northwest. The weather will be fair Sunday in the central valleys, the Gulf and the Plains States.

It will be colder Saturday in the Central West and colder Sunday in the Atlantic States. It will be warmer by Sunday in the Northwest.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest and west, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, except east on the Florida Coast.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate southwest and west winds with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Saturday; colder at night. Sunday, local rains or snows and colder; moderate south to west winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey—Rain Saturday. Sunday, rain and colder; moderate southwest and west winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Rain Saturday; colder at night. Sunday, local rains or snows and colder; moderate southwest and west winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Saturday. Sunday, cloudy and colder; local rains or snows in north and west portions; moderate south winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	19	45	4 P. M.	25	59
6 A. M.	19	43	7 P. M.	27	58
9 A. M.	15	50	9 P. M.	27	57
12 M.	21	56	11 P. M.	28	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 20; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 12:30 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

8:29—1,903 West Farms Road; L. Scofield. $50
9:40—172-174 Prince St.; J. Delliurte, Trifling
11:45—800 W. 114th St.; G. Hartman...Trifling
P. M.
2:10—4,997 3d Av.; R. Saragaw.....Trifling
4:45—200 125th St.; G. Nardeo.....Trifling
5:28—90 Attorney St.; I. Menhelt.....Trifling
6:30—244 E. 7th St.; B. Gellman.....Trifling
7:30—146 W. 66th St.; L. Kanitz.....Trifling
10:30—205-207 Centre St.; Herman Muller.$1,000
10:50—480 B. 179d St.; Rosie Roderman....$50

A Correction.

Through a police error, a fire was reported as having occurred in the premises of F. Staurock & Son at 107 Greene Street Thursday night. The fire was in another building, and the firm was not involved in any way.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLANCK, WILLIAM A., (died March 10, 1912;) net estate, $96,098.45; personalty, $78,502.47, including bank deposits, $60,362.25; mortgage and interest, $18,066.12; insurance, $4,682.50; two horses and wagon, $250; realty, $22,000, being property at 147 East Forty-fifth Street.

BREEN, JOHN P., (died Dec. 22, 1911;) net estate, $3,187.80; personalty, $2,516.05, including bank deposits, $1,516.05; insurance, $1,000; realty, $4,000, two lots on north side of Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Avenues.

BROWN, ROBERT L., (died Dec. 6, 1911;) net estate, $758,240.84; personalty, $212,037.02, including bank deposits, $230,414.38; mortgage, $12,226; note, $1,620; personal chattels $3,000; 95 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $12,832; 200 shares Canada Southern Railroad Company, $12,200; 25 shares Chicago Railways Company, $162.50; 10 shares Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, $250; 60 shares Corn Products Refining Company, $630; 125 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $12,941.75; 88 shares Manhattan Railway Company, $11,792; 60 shares Mortgage Bond Company, $6,300; 82 shares New Dominion Copper Company, $65; 218 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, $22,049.75; 1 share New York Society Library Company, $250; 55 shares Old Dominion Company, $2,362.50; 33 shares Smugglers Lessing Company, $33; 240 shares United Shoe Machinery Company preferred, $6,720; 757 shares United Shoe Machinery Company, $36,822; 115 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $8,934.37; 2 $1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company bonds, $2,140; 1 $1,000 Colorado Industrial Company bonds, $3,650; 5 $1,000 Ebensburg Coal Company, $5,000; 5 $1,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, $4,987.50; 1 $100 Mortgage Bond Company, $95; 1 $1,000 Mortgage Bond Company, $960; $500 Park & Tilford 6s, $477.50; 1 $1,000 Raisel Mining Company, $900; 1 $5,000 Western Pacific Railroad Company 5s, $4,475; 2 $1,000 Western Union Telegraph 4s, $1,046.25; 1 $100 New Dominion Copper Company 6s, $50; 3 $1,000 Wabash & Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company 4s, $60; 4 Manhattan Railway registered bond certificates, $633; realty, $557,000, including 2,262 Third Avenue, $40,000; 2,264 Third Avenue, $28,000; 2,266 Third Avenue, $27,000; 2,268 Third Avenue, $27,000; 2,270 Third Avenue, $27,000; 2,273 Third Avenue, $27,000; 2,274 Third Avenue, $27,000; 2,276 Third Avenue, $28,500; 2,280 Third Avenue, $48,000; 185 East 125d Street, $11,000; 64 West 123d Street, $10,000; 906 East 126th Street, $14,000; 216 East 120th Street, $9,000; 864 Lexington Avenue, $26,000; 570 Lexington Avenue, $36,000; 567 to 601 Second Avenue, $21,000; 416 Fourth Avenue, $60,000; 704 East Thirteenth Street, $16,000; 484 Greenwich Street, $5,000; 486 Greenwich Street, $5,000; 163 West Seventy-sixth Street, $30,000; 759 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, $7,500; 100 each to Mary and Jeanie Hunter, Anna Wolf, Susie Dunham, Jeanie Minor; laces to Angeline Dudley, life estate in furniture, &c., and income from $100,000 to Theresa Trimper; income from $25,000 to aunt, Mrs. Dessie M. Convine; upon death of Mrs. Convine the principal ($25,000) goes to Dorothy Dudley; upon death of Theresa Trimper $10,000 of the fund goes to Mount Sinai Hospital and $90,000 to the Museum of Natural History; income from $10,000 to Louise Simmons, and on her death $5,000 each to Roosevelt Hospital and New York Hospital; annuity of $50 a year to Nella Mahan; the colored nurse; upon death of annuity goes to National Academy of Design to establish prize for annual Fall exhibits; one-third of residue to Austin M. Greer, Larchmont, brother; two-thirds of residue to Louis M. Greer, brother.

SANGER, ANNIE, (died Dec. 18;) left $25,000 personalty; $150 to Susete La Motta, $1,000 to Flora Silverstein, $50 each to Frank La Motta and Esther Silverstein; $25 to Helen Silverstein, $25 to Leo Silverstein.

NELSON, WOLFRED D. E., (died Jan. 15;) left $500 personalty to widow, Frederika Nelson.

PAULITSCH, MARTIN, (died Jan. 10;) left $1,000 personalty to widow, Matilda Paulitsch.

PIERCE, WILLARD IDE, (died Jan. 8;) left $4,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; income of $2,000 a year to widow, Luella Pierce, until death or remarriage; $4,000 and mortgage for $1,100 to Agnes E. Littell; income of residue to nephew, Frederick N. Whitehorne; remainder to same on death of widow.

SAUNDERS, ALICE, (died Dec. 19;) left not more than $2,500 personalty; $200 each to niece, Norah Saunders, Stacia and Sarah Kelly; residue to the Rev. Joseph L. McCabe, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Holy Scapular of Mount Carmel; nothing to brothers, Michael and Robert Saunders, as "I have given to them in my lifetime all that I desire."

SCHOCH, KATHARINA, (died Dec. 12;) left about $2,000 realty and about $500 personalty to husband, Edward Schoch.

TRAGESSER, ALBERT F., (died Jan. 12;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to widow, Perpetua Tragesser.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ABELES, JACOB, (died Nov. 10;) left about $1,100 personalty; life interest in entire estate to daughter, Ida Abeles; remainder in equal shares to children, Hugo, Oscar, and Milton Abeles, Stella Sachs, Nellie Bailin, Addie Ullman, and Hattie Unger.

ALKER, ALPHONSE, (died Jan. 12;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; one-half estate and life estate in other half to Florence A. Alker, widow; remainder in equal shares to children, Florence W. Meyer, James W., Henry A., Edward F., Carroll S., Mabel W., and Edward P. Alker.

ANTRECHT, JOHANNETTE, (died Jan. 9;) left about $1,400 personalty to husband, Henry Antrecht.

BAUER, EVA, (died Dec. 18;) left $20,000 realty and $9,000 personalty; life estate to son, John M. Bauer; remainder to nephew, John F. Bauer, for life.

BRANAGAN, JAMES J., (died Jan. 3;) left more than $10,000 personalty; life interest in entire estate to sister, Theresa Branagan; one-third remainder to sister, Mary A. White; one-third to niece, Agnes White; one-ninth to Catholic Missionary Union for use of the Mission House, Brookland Station, Washington, D. C.; one-ninth each to Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, on West 106th Street, and the Society for the Propagation of Faith, 462 Madison Avenue.

BURKE, JAMES H., (died Dec. 10;) left not over $5,000 realty and not more than $700 personalty, in equal shares to sisters, Mary and Sarah Burke.

GITZ, JOHN, (died Jan. 3;) left more than $10,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty; $30,000 to John Fuller, one-third residue each to children, Marie G. Darmstadt, Lillie Ratley, and Frederick Karl Gitz.

GREER, DESSIE, (died Jan. 8;) left more than $50,000 personalty; $1,000 each to Hortense A. Carney, Sadie W. Newman, Mrs. Grace Klein Molet, Mary Hall, Mrs. Dessie Morris Delgado, Archibald Campbell, Dr. Mary T. Curry, Jennie M. Bulmer, and Benjamin Reeder; $100 each to Mary and Jeanie Hunter, Anna Wolf, Susie Dunham, Jeanie Minor; laces to Angeline Dudley, life estate in furniture, &c., and income from $100,000 to Theresa Trimper; income from $25,000 to aunt, Mrs. Dessie M. Convine; upon death of Mrs. Convine the principal ($25,000) goes to Dorothy Dudley; upon death of Theresa Trimper $10,000 of the fund goes to Mount Sinai Hospital and $90,000 to the Museum of Natural History; income from $10,000 to Louise Simmons, and on her death $5,000 each to Roosevelt Hospital and New York Hospital; annuity of $50 a year to Nella Mahan; the colored nurse; upon death of annuity goes to National Academy of Design to establish prize for annual Fall exhibits; one-third of residue to Austin M. Greer, Larchmont, brother; two-thirds of residue to Louis M. Greer, brother.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following have been certified to the Department of Education for the positions specified:

Woman attendance officer: Miriam A. Neylan, $1,50.

Architectural draughtsman: Bernard F. McGuire, $0.50.

First grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies: David Cohen, 72; Samuel Davidson, 70.70; John J. Cunningham, 70.70; John C. McCabe, 70.70; Samuel Budeck, 70.70; Martin E. O'Malley, 70.70; Lester Coakley, 70.70; Edwin Frank, 70.70; William T. Hendricksen, 70.00; Herman L. Scupp, 70.60.

The Principals' Club will meet at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Feb. 7. Among the invited guests are Chief Justice Russell, City Magistrate McAdoo, Judge Herbert, City Supt. Maxwell, and Miss Margaret Knox. William O'Flaherty and Edward Maguire will speak.

The Association of Women Principals of Public Schools has indorsed the petition of the Additional Teachers' Association to the Board of Education, asking for annual salary, with certain increments and permanent tenure of office under certain conditions.

An appeal has been made by the same association to those Principals who have many Italian children in their schools to lend their support to the concert to be given Feb. 22 by the Italian Educational League to augment its funds, which are devoted to advancing the interests of the Italian children in the schools. Particulars may be learned by communicating with Linda Mantico, 1 Madison Avenue.

It is the general opinion that Cole Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, will be re-elected Vice President at the February reorganization meeting of the Board of Education. Mr. Greene is a hard-working and [illegible] member of the board. [illegible] report in favor of the [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Hearing for Herbert Gladdiby, Dr. [illegible] Hearing for Herbert Gladdiby, Dr. [illegible] Hearing for Herbert Gladdiby,

The New York Times

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Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	
Agents Wanted	20c
Boarders & Board Wanted	
Rooms to Let or Wanted	
Apartments to Let or Wanted	25c
Country Board	
Employment Bureaus	
Real Estate	
Horses and Carriages	
Houses to Let or Wanted	
Business Notices	30c
Automobile Exchange	
Business Opportunities	
Lost, Found, Rewards	
Purchase and Exchange	
Public Notices	40c

Public Notices

WANTED: LOST HEIRS.—Information concerning ERNEST PITT LITTLEWOOD or heirs; Englishman; left London 1892 for Canada; in Milwaukee 1903, then in Indianapolis; has estate; claims will be barred Feb. 18. HOLTZMAN & COLEMAN, Attorneys, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lost

LOST—Thursday night, between Jack's Restaurant, 6th Av., and Belasco Theatre, pocketbook with gold button clasp, containing visiting cards and about $40 in bills. $10 reward for return to Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St.

LOST—Red sample case, 22 by 16 inches, vicinity 52d St. and 6th Av., containing woman's dresses; liberal reward to finder; absolutely no questions asked. M. CAUMAN & CO., 1,261 Broadway.

LOST—Friday evening, Jan. 10, diamond chain bracelet, going from Hotel Belmont to Cort Theatre; $100 reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Carved ivory pin, grape and leaf design, somewhere between West 11th St. and East 20th St.; small reward. M. Vassmer, 111 West 13th St.

LOST—Broadway and 42d St. car, velvet bag, containing jewelry and money, owner's card; liberal reward. Goodkind, 574 West End Av. Call after 6 o'clock.

LOST—Small black enameled silver watch on Jan. 14, in Pennsylvania Station, 34th St., crosstown, or 4th Av. car; return to 16 East 66th St.; reward.

LOST—15th, small diamond crescent brooch, between Casino Theatre, Times Square, and Sixth Broadway Subway; reward. Mrs. Douglas, Bretton Hall.

LOST—Civet cat fur scarf, going from 83d St. and Amsterdam Av. to 52d St. and West End Av.; suitable reward. R. Friedman, 68 West 69th St.

LOST—Black handbag with rosary; between Johnson Av. and 96th St., and Broadway; reward. 60 West 101st St.; ring janitor's bell.

LOST—A red chow dog, licensed No. 27,373; last seen at 2d Av. and 22d St.; liberal reward paid if returned to Chatillon, 12 E. 31st.

LOST—Near 34th St., a lady's small gold watch, initials "J. G." engraved; liberal reward. Mrs. Goodrich, 478 Central Park West.

LOST—Any one returning silver cigarette case with the word "Harrington" written will be handsomely rewarded. 80 West 40th St.

LOST—Pearl stud, either at or between Martin's or Delerue's, 42d St. and Broadway, Thursday evening; reward. F 70 Times.

LOST—In General Post Office, gold handled umbrella, marked "J. B. R." Reward if returned to Russell & Co., 46 Wall St.

LOST—On night of Jan. 11 in taxicab, a black fox muff; reward. Address, J. A. McEvesty, 1,966 Burnside Av., Bronx.

LOST—West side, lady's diamond horseshoe whip pin; liberal reward. Oser, 1,041 2d Av.

WATCH FOR THIS CAR.

$200 reward, no question asked, for 40 H. P. Chalmers, 7-passenger touring car; license No. 46643 N. Y.; motor No. 452; painted black; white wheel spokes; stolen from in front of Olympic Club, 38 Manhattan St., on night of Jan. 9, 1913, between 11 and 11:10 P. M. Notify Astor Garage, 307 West 44th St. 'Phone 5140 Bryant. Negotiations strictly confidential.

$100 REWARD for jewels lost December, (two diamond, one diamond and sapphire rings, pearl necklace, diamond brooch, unset stones.) Return pawntickets for same or definite information. M. L. Peck, 8 West 92d St. No questions asked.

$50 REWARD

for a rose diamond and platinum monocle, (reading glass,) lost on Madison Av., between 33d and 34th Sts.; return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found

FOUND.—A seal muff; describe and state when and where lost. Y 162 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—French bull with bat ears, brindle, defect in one eye; collar with license on; reward. J. Manning, 245 West 51st St.

LOST—Brindle bulldog, white face, harness; reward; no questions asked. Adams, 572 West 141st St.

LOST—Blenheim spaniel; 34th St. and 7th Av; reward. Dr. J. B. Weighart, 215 West 34th St.

LOST—Black short-haired cat; brass mounted collar; reward. Dr. Alexander, 6 East 37th.

Business Opportunities

Here is a real opportunity to the person with $500 to $3,000; can make connection with a large pecan and fruit nursery and orchard proposition just starting in Florida; investment secured by land; large profits assured; active services will be paid for; guarantees a man an income for life; immediate investigation and action necessary to enable one to join this enterprise on the most favorable terms. Address St. Andrew's Bay Nursery and Orchard Company, 111 Broadway, New York.

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $4. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 23d St.

Fac Simile Multigraph Typewritten Letters: 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.00; work called for and delivered. Telephone 3860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Partner for corner cafe, hotel, 16 rooms; downtown, Subway; cheap rent; $250 required; splendid opportunity. Particulars afternoons, Cafe, 313 Canal St.

Capital wanted to promote sales of patented device; monopoly; many already sold; large field; particulars at interview; no brokers. F 50 Times.

Partner wanted in an established cloak and suit house; must be a good salesman; a very good chance for the right party. F 47 Times.

GOLD MINE, enough $12 ore to run mill for 5 years, need capital for good interest in mine. Johnston, Newport, R. I.

Business Notices

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

90TH, 156 EAST.—Nicely furnished, single rooms, with or without board; $5.50 and $6.

93D ST., 23 EAST.—Large sunny corner room, second floor, with excellent board; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 41.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Double front room, private bath; board; references. Telephone Gramercy 1928.

West Side.

87TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

167TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart of shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 3068 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

50TH ST., 320 WEST.—Handsome, furnished rooms; excellent board; all conveniences; table guests.

55TH ST., 332 WEST.—Attractive, medium sized, also small rooms; all improvements; excellent table; references.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; excellent table; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; southern exposure; running water; telephone; excellent table; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, unexpectedly vacated; high-class accommodations.

72D, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms, very homelike; conveniences; home cooking; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with every comfort; home cooking; table board; telephone, references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.
Just opened; newly furnished.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norsee Hall and The Benbear.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. Phone 7140-Schuyler.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms in small private boarding house; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Especially attractive parlor suite with private bathroom; accommodates three adults; references.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSES; LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; BEST SERVICE; ALL CONVENIENCES.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms, new management; excellent table; good service; table board.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Small rooms; business people. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one, two gentlemen; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story room, private bath; parlor dining room; excellent board.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny front room; one single room; parlor dining; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; references.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room in private house, with board; first-class table; references.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Delightful double and single rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; abundance of heat; Southern cooking; table guests.

90TH ST., 69 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room; German-American family; parlor dining room; table guests.

96TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without board; single, $3.50; with board, $7.

103D, (Corner West End, 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

105TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large southern exposed rooms, also small rooms; private house; telephone.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 266 WEST.—A real home for gentlemen; large, sunny rooms; private residence, near Broadway; table of unusual excellence; moderate terms; also few table boarders.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

130TH, 250 WEST, near L Station.—Large, also hall, room to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity with or without private baths; references; table guests.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 West 123d St. Rooms, suite or singly; good table board.

NO CHARGE for full information regarding 500 investigated places where superior accommodations can be secured. Leland's, 4 West 33d, (25th year.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (125th.)—Exclusive, quiet home; superior board; gentlemen, couple. 3753—Morningside. Apartment 4B.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; quiet, refined house; near 72d St. Subway express; excellent table; table guests.

Country Board

Long Island.

TRAINED NURSE, with warm, sunny home, will give care to one in delicate health or elderly person; Garden City. F 31 Times.

Board Wanted

ROOM AND BOARD in private family by young woman employed between 69th and 83d Sts. West. Address F 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires large room between 48th and 58th Sts., Lexington and Sixth Avs.; permanently. T 146 Times.

Lady wants board, room, use piano; small family; good location; state terms. F 78 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

218T ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms without board; running water; steam heat; moderate prices.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

47TH ST., 151 EAST.—Well-furnished parlor bedroom; hot, cold water; reasonable; smaller room, $2.50.

55TH ST., 31 EAST.—Elegant front room suitable for one or two. Telephone 3800 Plaza.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat; respectable gentlemen exclusively; transfer everywhere. Stevens.

60TH ST., 161 EAST.—Large room, hot, cold water, heat; American family; worth investigating.

87TH, 63 EAST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences; telephone; reasonable; $2 up; private house.

89TH, 143 EAST.—Small furnished, front rooms; excellent table; telephone; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness; Wolcott Building.

MADISON AV., 175.—Large room, suitable one or two; excellent neighborhood; every convenience; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, large and medium rooms; private baths; telephone.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, exceptionally clean rooms; telephone; single room, $2.50.

14TH ST., 218 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable doctor, dentist, or young men; heat, gas, electricity.

21ST ST., 218 WEST.—Small room; modern elevator apartment; private family; no other roomers. Lincoln.

21ST, 263 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; electricity, telephone and elevator; $4. Apt. 2D.

31ST ST., 336 WEST.—Comfortable, connecting rooms; running water; $4.50; also small, $2; Pennsylvania terminal.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large, suitable three or four; also medium, small; $2.50 up. Telephone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room; every convenience.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; reasonable. Tappan.

55TH ST., 258 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor suite, suitable couple, two gentlemen; heat, bath. Hallock.

58TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; heat, running water; suitable one, two. Ballard.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; splendid location.

59TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

55TH, 222 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large and small; piano, bath, and telephone.

60TH ST., 22 WEST, (Hotel New York.)—Room near bath; $1 per day; room with private bath, $1.50 per day; parlor bedroom and bath, $2 per day; special weekly rates.

68TH ST., 23 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

71 WEST 68TH ST.
Perfectly appointed large rooms, handsomely furnished; exquisitely kept; tiled bathrooms; second floor; highest references.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; running water; board optional. 4034 Columbus.

70TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 207 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; phone; bath; private house; southern exposure.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Comfortable back room; steam heated; every convenience; telephone.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; newly furnished; private family.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, light room; southern exposure; private bath and dressing room.

73D ST., 140 WEST.—Front room; large closets; washroom adjoining; private home; gentlemen.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Medium sized room, suitable one or two gentlemen; all improvements.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, suitable 2 gentlemen; smaller rooms; southern exposure; breakfast; reasonable.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large room, second floor; southern exposure; all conveniences; private family; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; exceptionally attractive rooms; modern improvements; high-class private house; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized rooms, southern exposure; private house; 'phone.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large front room; also small room, adjoining bath; second floor; reasonable.

82D ST., 182 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; refined neighborhood; elevated.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; medium, small; exceptionally desirable accommodation; shower, telephone; moderate. Campbell.

84TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Park)—Furnace heated single room; attractive, private house; homelike; reasonable.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room; also large single; every convenience; reasonable. Anderson.

84TH ST., 326 WEST.—Attractive light rooms, $3 to $6 weekly; all conveniences.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable two; private; telephone; Subway, 86th "L."

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; homelike apartment; two doors from Broadway; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive small room; lady only; every convenience; references. Beach.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Medium-sized room; well heated; running water; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

89TH ST., 5 WEST.—First-class furnished room; all conveniences. Keller, 2,411 Broadway. Tel. 3679 River.

92D, 204 WEST.—Double, single rooms; front room, three windows; Subway. Possess.

93D ST., 52 WEST.—Convenient to elevated station; warm, comfortable room; $3.50; references. Thurston.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Large, bright rooms, private bath; also medium rooms; telephone, Subway, "L."

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Large, handsome outside room; running water; next bath; elevator apartment, Johnson.

96TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large and small rooms; independent entrance; convenient Subway, L. Healey.

143 WEST 97TH ST.
HOMELIKE ROOMS; BOARD OPTIONAL.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished floor with bath; single room; private house. 1067J River.

102D, 202 WEST.—Sunny outside room, (2 windows,) young, refined business man. Apt. 3.

104TH ST., (West of Broadway at Subway.)—Well-furnished bachelor apartments offers accommodations; choice opportunity; every convenience. Phone 1114—River.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; strictly modern apartment; scrupulously clean, refinement; gentleman. Apartment 19. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Wright.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, Near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

114TH ST., 610 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished front rooms; steam heat; private house; reasonable.

115TH ST., 404 WEST, between Morningside and Columbia University.—Choice room; elevator; moderate. Apartment 51.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—One, two rooms with, without board; use kitchen; private; Subway, "L"; reference. Hines.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms with private bath for gentlemen appreciating home comforts; select location. Apt. 101; private.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms, block Broadway Subway; gentlemen only; evenings. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet room; $3.50; elevator apartment; references exchanged. Maurice.

121ST ST., 414 WEST, (Apartment 61.)—Newly furnished, outside, sunny, quiet room; elevator, steam, telephone; reasonable; private family; 116th St. Subway. Petterson.

123D ST., 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Dining room in apartment with three adults; $4 week. Rose.

125TH ST., 180 CLAREMONT AV.—Large, light room; running water, electricity, steam heat; elevator apartment; $5. Telephone 4773—Morningside. Apt. 54.

132D ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; telephone; all conveniences; good car connections; private house; reasonable.

137TH ST., 601 WEST.—Exceptionally large room for two; elevator, shower; smaller room. Apartment 56.

137TH ST., 611 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Rooms, $4-$7; hotel service. Apt. 2.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Near station; front rooms; southern exposure; electricity, elevator; reasonable. Apartment 31.

143D ST., 561 WEST.—Large room, running water, shower, electricity, telephone, $5; suitable for couple or two adults; breakfast optional. Apartment 25.

144TH ST., 513 WEST.—Comfortable room in clean, quiet house; running water, bath, telephone; adjacent Subway, "L," and surface; permanent gentleman only.

145TH—512 WEST.—Apartment, parlor, alcove, kitchenette, piano, brass bed; references; Subway block. Fisher.

147TH ST., 510 WEST.—Large, airy, connecting front room; all conveniences; reasonable; phone. Le Fevre.

158TH, 640 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; hot, cold water; private house; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen; Subway.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

BROADWAY, 2,480, (93d.)—Sunny front suite, couple, women; no other roomers; Pease Player; cleanliness; every convenience; references: $15. Riverside 3135, Burke.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Two connecting rooms, married couple; piano; board optional; reference. Fisher.

COMMODIOUS outside room for one or two ladies; charge of $10 weekly includes use of household conveniences, and living room one evening for entertainment; simple breakfasts $1 extra each person; surface, "L," Subway service near. Those desiring quiet home address Gramercy, E 125 Times.

WEST END AV., 845.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with lavatory, bath, and shower adjoining; no other roomers; Subway express two blocks. Farrell.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. Kept in perfect condition during rents; term. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Call, write, or telephone for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
400 B'way, at Duane St. Telephone
946 B'way, at Leonard St. 5408
956 B'way, at 24th St. Franklin.
10 Barclay Street. Tel. 4881 Cortlandt.

FAMILY going abroad wish to dispose of four-post brass bronze bed, made for St. Louis Exposition; Louis XV. tapestry, four chairs and settee, many oil paintings, draperies, and magnificent oak dining room set; will sacrifice. Holjub, Apartment 9E, (The Evanston,) 272 West 90th. Private 'phone, 5142—Riverside.

DESKS—Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you. Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

All the furniture purchased from a large corporation; roll and flat-top desks, chairs, tables, hat-trees, bookcases, filing cabinets, telephone booths, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safe, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neastyles, addressographs, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth St., near Broadway.

For sale—Large dyeing and cleaning establishment; southeast corner 144th St. and Amsterdam Av. Call or write 1,695 Amsterdam Av.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $3 and up; 36 first-class typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 305 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Female

HOUSEWORK.—Woman alone wants woman to help with housework in exchange for room. F 69 Times.

MODEL.—DESIRABLE ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION AS MODEL IN FITTING DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD FIGURE, MEASURING 36 BUST AND 5 FT. 7 INCHES TALL. APPLY F. S. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and office worker combined; understanding real estate preferred; age over 19; must be accurate, systematic, neat, willing; handwriting, character and references good; salary from $35 to $45 month; advancement. Apply Saturday, 2 to 3 P. M., Suite 1,001, 100 Broadway.

TEACHER of elementary grade in school outside of city; college or training school graduate with experience preferred; bring credentials. Apply between 9:30 and 12 o'clock at 507 W. 155th St.

WANTED.—We need two more women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to specialize in high-class educational work; bona fide salary arrangement with expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Hanson-Bellows Company, 363 5th Av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand. Send particulars to Paine's Business School, 1,931 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Experienced young woman as stenographer in mill agent's office; references required. Address P. O. Box 344.

WANTED—Two capable, honest salesladies; only workers with reference; salary. Manager, 585 8th Av.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in clerical work, quick and accurate at figures; good opportunity for right party. Address by letter only, M. S., 622 West 57th St.

Help Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR.—Conversant with woodworking and machine shop practice; experienced with forms, cost, supervision; best methods and reorganization; send full information promptly. Address Engineers, K 299 Times Downtown.

ARCLITECT who may not be entirely engaged can use part or whole time to advantage by addressing Architect, Box K 313 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.00.
Books explain WHY our course is BEST.
Inspect our plant and be convinced.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
223 West 54th St., (near Broadway.)
"Founded on Honesty"—"Pioneers on Merit."

BECOME A JEWELER; earn $50-$150 weekly; enter dignified, profitable field; we teach diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, etc.; individual practical instructions day and evenings; good position guaranteed after few months' study; reasonable terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 30 Maiden Lane.

BOY, 16-17 years; reference required; none others need apply. Address D 509 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted for architectural iron, bronze work; good chance for right party. Apply with letter, 14 Flushing Av., Astoria, L. I.

DRIVER—Young man wanted; cash security, references required. Laundry, 361 7th Av., Brooklyn.

DRIVERS for retail milk routes; first-class salaries; cash security required. F 73 Times.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN who have been accustomed to making big money calling on manufacturers of building material can increase their income by using part or whole time in new business. Builder, Box K 312 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE MEN WANTED; we pay while we teach you to become a specialist in the life insurance line. Call, between 9 and 12 A. M., S. Stern, Room 501, 253 Broadway.

JEWELERS WANTED.—Experienced on 14-karat gold vanity and cigarette cases; no all-year workers need apply. B. M. Shanley, Jr., Company, 11-13 Governor St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE BOY.—Age 16; must be clean, refined, well educated, good writer, and willing to work for advancement in a large company. Call Saturday, 2:30 P. M., 6th floor, 277 Broadway.

OPPORTUNITY for high school graduate to enter stock brokerage business at the bottom. Answer K 317 Times Downtown.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

SALESMEN wanted to carry as a side line children's steel express wagons, calling upon retail hardware, variety, and department stores in large or small towns throughout the United States and Canada; commission basis; no sample required. Empire State Metal Wheel Co., Fort Plain, N. Y.

SALESMAN for raincoats; very good connection for right man with established trade among jobbers and better department stores and clothing trade; must state all particulars as to previous or present connections, territory covered, and volume of business. Y 168 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced cloak and suit, wanted to handle popular priced lines city and vicinity; will advance drawing account to right party. J. Zahler Co., 263 Greene St.

SALESMAN—A house of many years' standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMEN experienced in building material; only those who have made good will be considered; part or whole time. Building, Box K 311 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Splendid opening for two hustlers willing to demonstrate ability by working on commission for one month. Wetmore, 22 East 21st.

SALEMAN going to Pacific Coast wanted to carry high-class line perfumery as side line on commission basis; full details. F 71 Times.

SALESMAN for large coat house to travel in State of Pennsylvania; must have good following. L. Novick & Co., 133 West 21st St.

SALESMAN.—Kimonos; line in New York and out of town. R. Tahan Bro. & Co., 83-85 Washington St., New York.

SALESMAN, leather goods, commission basis; one acquainted with city or out-of-town trade preferred. F 53 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you are a clean cut salesman apply by letter for interview. Apply F 15 Times.

SALESMAN, qualified in organizing and stock selling. W. J. Curtis, 337 E. 26th, upper loft.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted, with ability and experience, who is in a position to interest private investors; particulars regarding an absolutely meritorious industrial will be given applicants who furnish satisfactory references. Write for appointment Dressprich & Co., 103 Park Av.

WANTED—Young man, mechanic preferred, to fill trustworthy position; must furnish $1,000 cash security fully protected by well-known establishment; wages $20 weekly and commission; first-class chance for advancement. Apply by letter or personally, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., Mr. Duncan, 1,876 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—Boy (15) for messenger and office work in broker's office; good handwriting, neat, clean appearance, and willingness the most essential things required. Answer, in own handwriting, stating salary expected and references, K 308 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Non-union pattern makers. Good wages. To such a steady and permanent position will be given. Apply by letter stating references; locality near New York City. Address Box Y 159 Times.

WANTED—First-class mechanic who is able to handle men to act as foreman piano-player factory. F 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good education to handle correspondence; one having had experience in machinery of manufacturing hardware line preferred; applicant should state age and experience. K 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to operate multigraph; experienced preferred; salary $8; advancement. K 315 Times Downtown.

Employment Bureaus

Domestic.

HOUSEWORKER.—German; good cook; $30; excellent references. Domestic Exchange, 3 4 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted Female

A GRADUATE NURSE, wide experience, having attractive home, desires care chronic invalid; every attention; highest medical references. J. C., 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in all its branches; knowledge of typewriting; competent. K 319 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female.

COMPANION, &c.—By lady as companion and chaperone to young girls or children, resident or visiting; will take children walking in afternoon; speaks French and German, and would assist with lessons; best references. F 26 Times.

DRESSMAKER would like few more customers by the day; first-class references. F 74 Times.

PARISIAN LADY would like to give French lessons, also French conversing. Telephone 4977 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY, ten years' experience, thorough business training, good education, desires to locate with reliable firm; excellent references. E 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; good penman; neat, ambitious girl, beginner; accurate; American; no agency; year high school; $7. H 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 61 2d Av.

Situations Wanted Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376—Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, systematized, kept part time, balanced; partnership, corporation accounts adjusted; monthly service; moderate. Auditor, 500 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT—Conducts monthly audits that show conditions; dissolutions, reorganizations, investigations. Accountant, 429 6th Av. Phone Madison Sq., 8322.

ACCOUNTANT, degree, opens, closes, corporation, single, or partnership books; moderate. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER, intelligent, reliable, excellent references, seeks position with reliable firm. Bookkeeper, 19 Delancey St.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) mechanic, 5 years' experience, German-American; fine appearance, wishes private position. William Seidell, 534 W. 178th St.

CHAUFFEUR, coachman, or riding master; private or school, city or country; ten years' experience; best references; married; aged 29. Y 161 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—First-class; good references; married; 27; moderate salary; permanent. Field, 960 6th Av.

COLLABORATOR on dramatic work, expert stenographer and typewriter, desires engagement; salary reasonable. K 296 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, highly capable, competent collector, well educated, 36 years age, several years' experience textile lines, desires connection with progressive New York house. E. M., 50 Times.

ESTIMATOR and Superintendent; able to figure masonry, steel, cut stone, carpenter, fireproofing, plastering. F 58 Times.

FRENCHMAN, (29,) speaking and writing French, Spanish, German, Italian, English, desires position here; outside or abroad; highest references; salary no object. Address de Nice, 127 West 93d St.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes position as watchman; strictly temperate; A1 references. K 290 Times Downtown.

MR. EMPLOYER—Have good judgment, tact, unquestionable references, pleasing personality, 7 years' business experience; can handle men, office, correspondence; valuable right hand man; $20-$25. Can you use me? A. G., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NORWEGIAN, 23 years old, wishes position as a farmhand on a gentleman's place, not far from the city; best of references; 2½ years with one employer. F 79 Times.

RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, (26,) 7 years' business experience, desires clerical or office position where energy, ability, and honesty are appreciated; excellent references. Bassinger, 757 E. 179th St.

RESIDENT SALESMEN, with office at Nashville, Tenn., thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale buyers through their territory, are open for accounts on well-known, strong lines. What have you to offer? Y 171 Times.

SECRETARY, Notary Public, competent stenographer; excellent references; young man seeks position as confidential assistant to gentleman in business or retired; interview desired. F 32 Times.

TIMEKEEPER, cost account, payroll, material clerk, storekeeper, 7 years' experience construction work, wishes position in field or office. F 67 Times.

VALET—Tailor visiting monthly; contracts taken for care of wardrobes. 923 6th Av. Phone 5317 Columbus.

YOUNG ATTORNEY, experienced, seeks evening employment; familiar with real estate matters; best references as to character and ability. K 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LAWYER,
28, single, good stenographer and typewriter, excellent character, seeks opportunity to enter commercial field; capable to act as secretary to firm or individual. K 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, German-American, age 27, wants to work and learn profitable trade or wholesale business; small or no wages until qualified. P. H., 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, well educated, speaks German, Hungarian, and some English, wants to learn a good trade in big concern. Skotthy, 611 West 177th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position mercantile house; experienced shipping and stock rooms; willing to make himself useful. D., 901 Prospect Av.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) college graduate, with 3 years' business experience and best of references, desires position. A. B., 303 W. 18th St.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position with chance for advancement; willing worker. H. Droll, 149 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat, total abstainer, to learn some business; references. Leavitt, 122 East 101st St.

YOUNG MAN, speaks French, German; typewrites; desires office position. Burton, 548 W. 165th St.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.)
STENOGRAPHERS. 140 B'way. Tel. 4460 Cort.

Domestic.

A.—COLORED HELP supplied immediately; references investigated. Harlem—6370. Middlesex Emp. Bureau, 24 West 134th St.

A.—For excellent colored servants 'phone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several ne

CURRAN ASKS FOR FOYE INDICTMENT

Alderman Ready to Prove That Patrolman, in Accusing Him, Committed Perjury.

SAM PAUL RAID FORETOLD

Committee Hears Letter Predicting Everything That Happened Later —Sipp Books Convince Whitman.

The testimony of Patrolman Charles E. Foye, who accused Chairman Curran of the Aldermanic Investigating Committee of trying to induce him to refrain from pressing a case in the Special Sessions, was sent to District Attorney Whitman yesterday with a request that the matter be thoroughly examined to the end that Foye's indictment might be procured on the charge of perjury. Foye not only accused Mr. Curran of trying to influence him, but also accused the Justices of the Special Sessions and the District Attorney's office of dereliction of duty and of prejudice.

Mr. Curran issued a statement to the effect that he had obtained certain facts concerning Foye's testimony which he thought would interest District Attorney Whitman. It was learned that the substance of these facts was that it could be proved that Curran had not seen or spoken to Foye on the day indicated by the latter, and that he never knew Smith, the man whose interest Foye charged him with representing. Mr. Whitman said last night that he had received the copy of Foye's testimony and that he would give it careful attention. Mr. Whitman's manner was most serious. It intimated that the indictment of Foye was imminent.

Five witnesses appeared before the Curran Committee yesterday afternoon, and four were questioned as to what they considered their duty to be in the matter of suppressing disorderly resorts and gambling houses.

Questioned on Sam Paul Raid.

Two of the witnesses were Henry Berbenich and Thomas F. Lillis. They served terms as plain-clothes men in the First Inspection District and had taken part in a number of raids. Berbenich was especially emphatic in his declarations that he never framed up a case against anybody and that every arrest he made was honest and for the sole purpose of punishing lawbreakers and purifying the city. Assistant District Attorney Rubin questioned Berbenich about a raid on Sam Paul's gambling house at 134 and 138 East Thirteenth Street on May 24, 1912.

When Police Commissioner Waldo gave out the record of the police activities a few months ago to show that every effort was being made to suppress gambling, he mentioned this particular raid. The information was also furnished that four prisoners were taken, that one of them was held in $1,000 bail and three in $500. Three had been discharged when this report was made public and the other case was pending. To show the difficulties of the police in keeping gamblers from plying their trade, the Commissioner showed that Paul's place at this address had been raided seven times between June 1, 1911, and Aug. 1, 1912, and that other places run by Paul at 103 Fourth Avenue, 20 Cooper Square, and 218 East Fourteenth Street had been raided no less than four times within the same period.

Mr. Rubin sought to show why so many raids were necessary just to put one gambler out of business, and it was done for the purpose of accentuating the point he was about to make that he led Berbenich along to fresh and more strenuous declarations that he and his partner, Lillis, always tried the hardest they could to get the right kind of evidence and to act honestly and in the most straightforward fashion in all gambling cases. Berbenich could not explain why the courts so often turned his prisoners out and why Grand Juries failed to indict, and that even after indictments were procured the men escaped because the evidence that seemed to be strong enough for a short time grew weak and tottering before the trial of the prisoners.

Letter Forecast Raid Result.

Suddenly Mr. Rubin read a letter signed "A Member" and dated May 23, 1912, one day before a raid on Paul's Thirteenth Street place was made. It correctly foretold the raid, the time it was to come off, and what would finally happen to the prisoners. The letter reads:

May 23, 1912.

Police Commissioner Waldo: I am going to give you some information that you don't know nothing about.

I am a member of the Sam Paul Association, and this is what Mr. Sam Paul had to say: "I'll show you how I stand with the Inspector's men, as they told me two weeks ago. Sam, we are going to give you a fake raid to stall the Inspector Callen (Cohalane) off, so get a new place that you should not lose any trade."

So Mr. Sam Paul went and opened a new place, located at 35 Fourth Avenue, a cigar store, which extends to the rear 110 feet. The idea of him opening this place was because the Inspector's men tipped him off that he would get raided this Friday, 24th, after 5 P. M. So Mr. Paul declared that he would not lose any of his customers, as he would have them there before 5 P. M.

The Inspector's men told him they would come after 5 P. M., so that they would not interfere with his business. To show you that this is a true story, Mr. Paul said he intends to waive examination downtown, as the office told him to make it look real, and he also said that there was nothing to it, as they would throw it out in the Grand Jury room. The reason Mr. Paul made this remark was because he was drunk and wanted to show the members what a big man he was.

As long as Inspector Callan has these men in accord to do anything he wants to, as have these men on the payroll. He picked out for the Inspector's men which men they were to take two days ago, and if you had somebody stationed there a half hour before the raid is to take place you will see the way Mr. Paul has had the crap tables removed, also the stuss and poker tables, and the phones, and all the Inspector's men have to do is to tap on the door and it is opened for them. All the men will march out and they will pick three men out, which was already framed up. Mr. Paul also said he was raided five times and he knew every time when it was going to take place.

I have not got any interest in this matter except that I do not like a man of Mr. Paul's character to make people believe that he could make a fool of a man of your standing and also the Inspector Callan who has all the confidence in his men and they are doing the work for Paul. A MEMBER.

Berbenich Surprised.

Berbenich admitted that the writer of the letter was right about the raid, but he said he had no idea how anybody could know anything about it, because he had not told a single soul, except the Inspector and the Sergeant at the police station.

The annual report of Commissioner Waldo will be ready for the public in a day or two. Some of the members of the committee were wondering whether this case raid would be among those the report would contain to show how hard the police worked to compel the observance of the law.

The committee will meet again on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

FOX CASH ON SIPP BOOKS.

Examination Convinces Whitman That Hotel Man Told the Truth.

Examination of the books of George A. Sipp when he ran the Hotel Baltic had progressed far enough yesterday to convince District Attorney Whitman that when Sipp testified before the Grand Jury that he had paid Patrolman Eugene Fox $100 a month for protection he told the truth. Among Sipp's general statements were a few that stood out like trees in a desert. One of these was a statement to the effect that on a certain day when the protection money was due he drew a check to "Cash" for $160. He got the cash for this and paid Fox two fifty-dollar bills. The $60 he used for other matters. There were several other payments that carried means of being proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Whitman.

Sipp's books are being examined with the greatest care, and the men engaged on this work are sure that the evidence collected from them will be enough to strengthen sufficiently the testimony of Sipp and his son when the case comes to trial to insure the conviction of Fox. Mr. Whitman does not hesitate to say that Fox will go to prison. But it is a fact that Fox will escape punishment if he will assist the District Attorney in sending a bigger culprit there in his place. During the time that Sipp ran his hotel Inspectors Thompson, Hussey, and Sweeney were in command of the inspection district. Capt. Thomas W. Walsh was in command of the precinct for five years and a half.

Sipp sold his hotel to a syndicate composed of several notorious keepers of disorderly resorts. Thomas J. Dorian, the missing witness, was a member of this syndicate. Word came to Mr. Whitman yesterday that Dorian was being paid to remain in hiding. If this can be proved those paying the money for this purpose will be indicted. Mrs. Dorian told Mr. Whitman that the syndicate was only paying Dorian's wages.

Fox, the indicted policeman, was arraigned before Justice Goff charged with bribery. He pleaded not guilty and was taken back to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail. At Police Headquarters the farce of attempting to place Fox on trial was gone through with again yesterday. Fox is in jail, Sipp is confined to his home through illness, and Dorian is a fugitive. Deputy Commissioner Walsh declared that the witnesses had been properly served with subpoenas, and that some steps would be taken to compel their appearance. It was said Corporation Counsel Watson would be asked to apply to the courts for an order to compel Sipp to testify. When Mr. Whitman heard this he smiled grimly.

Even if Fox was at liberty, Mr. Whitman said, he could not be compelled to testify at his police trial until after the criminal charge against him had been disposed of. If he escaped in the courts he would be cleared of any charge the Police Commissioner could bring against him; if he was convicted he would automatically cease to be a policeman. So Mr. Whitman said that he could not understand what the police trial could be for. Fox's police trial was postponed again until Thursday.

The trial of Policeman John J. Skelly, who was accused by Mrs. Mary Goode of extorting protection money from her, and who is under indictment, was concluded at Police Headquarters. Deputy Commissioner Walsh reserved the right to reopen it at any time. Louis Grant, Skelly's counsel, moved to have the charges against Skelly dismissed. Mr. Walsh said he would consider the motion.

INCREASE BAIL OF WITNESS.

Justice Goff Holds Woman to Testify Against Steinert and White.

Justice Goff, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, increased yesterday the $2,000 bail bond of Mrs. Jeannie Morrias, formerly the cashier of the International Café, at 76 Second Avenue, to $5,000 after an attempt had been made to bail her out.

Mrs. Morrias is a material witness against Detectives Charles C. Steinert and James C. White, both former members of Becker's Strong-Arm Squad, who are now awaiting trial on an indictment charging them with perjury. It is charged that they committed perjury when they testified that "Big Jack" Zelig, the gangster, was carrying a revolver at the time they arrested him in the International Café.

In increasing the bail bond Justice Goff said he was doing so, as the witness had failed to appear in court to testify against the detectives when their cases were called for trial.

MURPHY BACK, SMILING.

Says He Is Advising Candidates to See Gov. Sulzer.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, returned yesterday from Albany. The Tammany boss gave no indication that there was friction between himself and Gov. Sulzer. In fact Mr. Murphy looked very well satisfied and he wore a happy smile. For several hours he talked with district leaders and others, and there was a general atmosphere of peace and contentment about the wigwam. Asked if he cared to define his attitude toward the new Governor, who announced only a few days ago that he considered himself, by virtue of his election, leader of the Democratic Party in the State, Mr. Murphy smiled genially and said:

"I'm with Gov. Sulzer to do anything to make his administration a success."

"How about the State leadership?" he was asked. "Gov. Sulzer says he is leader."

"You'd better ask him about that," shot back Murphy, without dropping his smile.

Somebody asked the Tammany Chief if he cared to comment on the reports that Gov. Sulzer had, apparently, changed his mind regarding the advisibility of appointing a single Public Service Commission, a plan very agreeable to Tammany.

"Well, he's got a right to change his mind, hasn't he?" asked Murphy.

"Do you think he will fill the vacancies in the Commission on February 17?"

"Judging from what he said to William H. Fitzpatrick of Buffalo I guess he will."

Asked if the organization had any candidates for the positions, Murphy replied:

"There are lots of candidates, but I have advised all of them to apply direct to Gov. Sulzer."

"I see no objection of Mr. Conway," said Mr. Murphy, by way of ending the interview, when it was called to his attention that the former Lieutenant Governor was being talked of for Attorney General in the Wilson Cabinet.

FOSS AND BALDWIN CONFER.

Governors of New England States Seek Railroad Remedies.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 17.—Progress apparently was made in settling on a policy for dealing with the muddled railroad situation in New England at a supposedly secret conference this afternoon between Gov. Foss of Massachusetts and Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut in the latter Executive's office, to which the Massachusetts Governor was admitted through a door seldom used. All that Gov. Baldwin would say afterward was that the talk was on friendly matters and that there was nothing for publication. When he was alone Gov. Foss enlarged on that explanation.

"As a result of my conference with Gov. Baldwin," he said, "there is nothing that can be called a definite decision on matters pertaining to the general railroad situation in New England. We discussed the railroad controversy from every angle and not merely from the viewpoints of Massachusetts or Connecticut. This afternoon's meeting was purely preliminary, and was the first of a series of conferences which I am endeavoring to inaugurate among the Governors of all the New England States. I treated the subject in my inaugural message, but my mind and Gov. Baldwin's mind are open to suggestions.

"I offered no tentative solution to-day and neither did Gov. Baldwin. The New Haven-Grand Trunk deal was talked of particularly, of course, but in general the whole New England situation was touched on, with regard to future possibilities and demands to be made by coming generations. The best good for the people of New England is what is being considered."

Gov. Foss refuted the suggestion that he was antagonistic to the New Haven road and that the road was defended by Gov. Baldwin in their conference.

"I expect to see Gov. Pothier of Rhode Island soon, though I have not yet corresponded with him concerning a date of meeting," continued Gov. Foss. "Then the other Governors of New England will be invited to conferences, because you know the Boston & Maine is a subsidiary of the New Haven Road, and New England really has only one railroad system, and for that reason care must be exercised in legislating on future railroad needs. There is no reason to doubt that all the Governors will work harmoniously on whatever project is determined on, accomplishing what they can through their influence with their respective Legislatures."

Gov. Foss intimated that a uniform policy of restrictive railroad legislation would be proposed in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

HOLDS BRONX BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Appellate Division, by a Vote of Three to Two, Says Method of Selecting Officers Is Illegal.

MURDER VERDICT STANDS

Those Interested in Saving Measure Making the Bronx a County Promise McKenna an Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, by a vote of three to two, declared the Bronx County bill unconstitutional yesterday. The case in which the constitutionality of the measure was involved, was the appeal of Joseph McKenna from a conviction for murder in the first degree. The decision will be carried to the Court of Appeals because of the division in the Appellate Division, and because it was returned in a case involving capital punishment.

McKenna was convicted on Oct. 25 of strangling Sigfrid Eckstrom, a young girl in the Bronx, before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions in this county. McKenna's lawyer appealed to Supreme Court Justice Seabury for a writ of habeas corpus after Judge Rosalsky had sentenced his client to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing. The lawyer asserted that the New York County criminal courts had no jurisdiction over an offense committed in the Bronx, because of the adoption of the bill making the Bronx a separate county. Justice Seabury dismissed the writ and the case came before the Appellate Division on appeal.

The main point on which the Appellate Division held the law unconstitutional was that the Legislature had provided an irregular method for the selection of Bronx County officers for this year. The Constitution provided, the majority of the court held, that certain county officers should be elected. The Bronx County bill provided that the New York County Clerk, Sheriff, and Register, and other officers should act for Bronx County until officers elected next Fall in the Bronx succeeded them on Jan. 1, 1914. This defect, the Appellate Division decided in its majority opinion, made the whole act inoperative.

Another point which the majority opinion dwelt on was the fact that the bill was to be passed on only by voters in the Bronx. The majority of the court held that the referendum should have applied to all the voters of the territory affected in the County of New York, or, in other words, the referendum should have included the voters of the Borough of Manhattan as well as those of the Bronx. The decision pointed out, though, that it was not necessary for the Legislature to submit the bill to the voters.

The decision of the Appellate Division aroused deep interest among politicians. County Register Max S. Grifenhagen, Sheriff Julius Harburger, and County Clerk William F. Schneider have been besieged by office seekers desiring appointments as deputies and clerks in the Bronx. A decision even by a divided vote of the court in favor of the constitutionality of the bill would have been followed by appointments of office holders in their departments for the Bronx. Had the court decided that the act was constitutional and freed McKenna, he could not have been tried again, and, according to lawyers, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have obtained an appeal.

The majority opinion of the court was written by Presiding Justice Ingraham, and was concurred in by Justices Clarke and Laughlin. The minority opinion was written by Justice Scott, with Justice Dowling concurring. The minority opinion dwelt chiefly upon the validity of the referendum. It held that the voters of the Bronx were those most directly concerned in the statute, and added:

> The Legislature has the undoubted right to erect a new county without consulting the wishes of the persons most directly interested but it is not unreasonable and not an abdication of legislative duty and power to consult the preference of the persons directly interested.

The decision caused much excitement in the Bronx. A special meeting of the Bronx Citizens' League was called by telephone as soon as the decision was announced. The meeting, presided over by President Joseph T. Hennessy, voted unanimously for a resolution calling on the Legislature to pass at once a mandatory act erecting Bronx County. The resolution was sent to all members of the Legislature.

One of the effects of the decision was to deprive John A. Mason, who was Secretary to Gov. Dix, temporarily at least, of his $5,000 a year job as Commissioner of Jurors for Bronx County. Mason was appointed by Gov. Dix on Dec. 9. The Bronx County act provided that a Commissioner of Jurors should be appointed to take office Jan. 1, 1913.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Five Steamships—Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—F. J. Allen, Lieut. Col. G. W. Brady, Mrs. Brady, W. C. Donsi, A. W. C. Gwyn, C. C. Halzel, G. S. Harding, D. A. Kenedy, A. B. Lacey, Albert H. Michelson, United States Consul at Hanover; Miss A. L. Rosser, Miss Bessie Tucker, W. A. Vincent, Noresty White.

THAMES (Southampton via Panama)—James Andrews, Dr. W. A. Baker, L. A. Barnes, R. S. Bertram, Miss Beatrice Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Breeze, Major J. R. Callacott, G. W. Campbell, J. L. Chalmers, C. D. Clark, F. H. Glover, Mrs. G. O. Gordon, Miss Amy H. James, Mrs. W. P. King, Cecil Moore, G. C. Newbury, G. S. Nixon, Lord and Lady Poulett, R. C. Ross, Commander H. Spain, Mrs. Spain, Miss Warner.

MINNETONKA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Henderson, Mrs. J. C. Hunt, Miss Florence Irwin, W. E. Knight, Miss F. Raymond, S. D. Schuyler, Toresky White, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wise, Mrs. P. F. Wright, Miss J. Wright.

FRANCONIA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arnold, J. H. Ashby, Miss B. Barber, Mrs. C. W. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Blood, Miss J. T. Brooks, F. R. Brown, J. C. Budding, the Rev. James Burns, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carlin, Miss G. M. Clark, Mrs. A. Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culberson, A. Davis, Miss M. A. Eagan, Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Eastlake, Capt. J. R. Edie, Miss A. F. Evans, Miss M. J. Farnum, W. G. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Foster, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Fuller, Mrs. J. D. Hale, G. T. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kent, Miss R. Laney, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCracken, Miss Gladys McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Morris, Miss J. K. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Penrose, the Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Rowles, F. C. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ryle, Mrs. W. H. Starbuck, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Isaac Wise, Mrs. W. M. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Young.

CHICAGO (Havre)—Mrs. F. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Arnaud, Donald Durand, Miss Grace Hobbs, Mrs. M. A. Martin, Miss Louise Martin.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. E. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fierro, Capt. and Mrs. O. P. W. Hazard, Mrs. D. S. Howe, E. K. Keep, Mrs. V. V. Maitland, Miss H. Millory.

MEGANTIC (Liverpool)—Lady Aitken, E. M. Barnett, R. H. Furness, Miss A. L. Greenwood, E. C. Grenfell, C. A. Henderson, Harold A. Sanderson, Miss Sanderson, Mrs. A. J. Simpson, Hugh Stewart, J. H. Stagg.

GROSSER KURFUERST (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. E. Binder, Miss Helen Hampel, C. Oswald.

$910 FOR A RARE SHELLEY.

Price Discourse Fetches $585 at the Anderson Company Sale.

An uncut copy of the rare, suppressed first edition of Percy Bysshe Shelley's "Laon and Cythna," London, 1818, afterward published as "The Revolt of Islam," with the objectionable passages omitted, was bought on order for $910 last evening at the sale of the collections of John H. Taylor and others by the Anderson Auction Company. Laid in the book are two pages quarto of manuscript entirely in the autograph of Shelley, being part of "The Revolt of Islam," and the following autograph letter from the poet to Charles Ollier:

Marlow, Jan. 22, 1818.

Dear Sir—I write now simply to request you to send me Chapman-Hymns as they have been published by Imphook, together with any of the number of the collection of Poetry which he is printing, &c.

Don't relax in the advertising. I suppose that it scarcely sells at all. If you see any reviews, or notices of it in any particular paper pray send it to me. It is part of my reward—the amusement of hearing the abuse of the bigots. PERCY B. SHELLEY.

Walter M. Hill of Chicago paid $455 for a Japan paper copy of the Outward Bound Edition of The Writings in Prose and Verse of Kipling." A first edition of Charles Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" went to George D. Smith for $126. Mary Lamb wrote a number of these "Tales." Mr. Smith also obtained for $105 a fine copy of the rare "History of Kentucky," by H. Marshall, Frankfort, 1824.

"The Napoleon Gallery," London, 1837, in binding by Riviere ,and with fourteen colored miniature portraits, by C. B. Currie, inlaid under glass, went to Gabriel Weis, for $155. A manuscript document, referring to New York in 1748, and having entries of payments to Sir William Johnson, Oliver Wolcott, and others, was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $180. Mr. Weis paid $135 for a unique extra illustrated set of Capt. F. Brinkley's "Japan" and "China." Transcriptions entirely in the handwriting of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," of love letters written to him by Anna Mary Freeman, an artist, September, 1848 to May, 1850, was bought by Mr. Smith for $380.

For the extremely rare discourse of Daniel Price, "Saul's Prohibition Staide," London, 1600, Mr. Hill gave $585. It relates to the colony of Jamestown, Va.

The total for the day's two sessions was $10,471 and for the entire sale $25,078.

FIRST DYNAMITER RELEASED.

Beum Goes Free on $30,000 Bond—President Congratulates Trial Judge.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 17.—Charles N. Beum of Minneapolis, under sentence of three years for conspiracy in the dynamite cases, was released on a $30,000 bond from the Federal prison this afternoon. He is the first of the thirty-three prisoners to regain his freedom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—"I want to congratulate you, and I also want you to convey my congratulations to Judge Anderson," said President Taft to Charles W. Miller, United States District Attorney for Indiana, to-day.

The President was speaking about the verdict in the dynamite cases, in which the Government prosecutor took such an active part. Mr. Miller and his special assistant, James W. Noel, were escorted to the White House by Attorney General Wickersham. The President, in congratulating the two legal representatives of the Government, said that he had followed the case throughout with the keenest interest, and felt that it had been splendidly conducted for the Government.

WIRELESS 4,000 MILES.

Army Men Witness Direct Transmission from Sayville to Germany.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 17.—A wireless message, the first on record between the station here and the one at Nauen Tower, near Berlin, Germany, was sent this afternoon without relay, while the United States Government Inspectors were at the plant looking it over. The distance between the two points is more than 4,000 miles.

The plant is owned by the Telefunken Wireless Company. It is 500 feet high, and was built a year ago. Heretofore it has been necessary to relay messages to Berlin and other European points, but the experts have been at work for some time to perfect the system so that direct messages could be transmitted.

Among those in the visiting party were Commander W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander A. W. Todd, U. S. N.; Frederick A. Koister of the Bureau of Standards, Washington; Robert Marriott of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Guy Hill of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, W. H. Terrell, Radio Inspector; A. E. Seelig of New York, H. Boehme and R. H. Armstrong of San Francisco.

FIGHTS FOR $250,000 ESTATE.

An Earlier Will of Mrs. Anna Kirtland Is Offered in Newark.

Objections was raised yesterday before Judge Martin, in the Orphans' Court, in Newark, against the appointment of Col. Appleton D. Palmer of East Orange, N. J., as temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Anna T. E. Kirtland. The opposition was made by counsel for Mrs. Frank G. Manley of East Orange, who has "caveated" the probate of Mrs. Kirtland's will. Mrs. Kirtland, who died on Oct. 25 last, left an estate of about $250,000, naming Col. Palmer chief legatee and co-executor with Freemen Woodbridge of New Brunswick.

Mrs. Manley's action is based on the terms of a previous will, dated 1904, under which $60,000 was left to her. In the later testament, Mrs. Manley received the income from $40,000.

Attorney Read said they were opposing the probate of later will because at the time the first will was drawn the testratrix had full power of mind.

Wellbrock Heirs Get $251,998.11.

Henry Wellbrock, until his death on Jan. 16, 1907, head of the Henry Wellbrock Company, 232 Greenwich Street, liquor dealers, left an estate of $306,354.23, according to an appraisal transmitted yesterday to the Surrogates' Court from the office of the Deputy State Controller. Mr. Wellbrock's interest in the firm is appraised at $154,330.20, represented by 1,494 shares of stock. The net estate, after deductions, is $251,998.11. The estate is divided among William H. Wellbrock, a son, of 232 Greenwich Street; Mrs. Ida Wellbrock Knabe, a daughter, of Pelham Manor, and Arthur Wellbrock, a son, of Pelham Manor, each of whom receives $83,999.37.

Miss Bones Mrs. Wilson's Secretary.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President-elect, has selected as her personal secretary Miss Helen Bones of Cleveland, Ohio, a graduate of Evelyn College. Miss Bones's duties will not conflict with those of Miss Isabel Hagner, Mrs. Wilson's social secretary.

GIRLS' STAG DINNER IS THE REAL THING

They Wear Their Brothers' Evening Clothes from Top Hat to Pumps.

PASS AS SMART YOUNG MEN

And Carry Off the Bride's "Bachelor Dinner" with an Entirely New Sense of Freedom.

An unusual dinner was given for Miss Mabel Limburg, who is to marry M. Rossbach on Jan. 21, by Miss Claire L. Sidenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sidenberg at their residence, 157 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Tuesday last. It was a genuine "bachelor dinner" for Miss Limburg's young women friends, bridesmaids, and members of the wedding party. Miss Sidenberg wanted something a little different from the usual bridesmaids' parties. It seemed to her that girls never had quite as much fun at the parties they had by themselves as the men did at theirs, so she decided to give a "stag" party.

There were about twenty young women altogether who were invited and every one was asked to come, and for the time being to be a perfect gentleman. The girls didn't think they possibly could at first, but finally the bravest, and those who had brothers, decided they would. They came in full evening dress from top hat to pumps, and arrived at the party looking like very smart men.

Not that any one outside the party dreamed they were not the real thing. The people who noticed the carriages driving up to the Sidenberg residence last Tuesday evening saw emerge from each a well-groomed young man, well wrapped in a long coat, looking unusually fresh as to complexion. They though that Mr. Sidenberg was entertaining his friends and that the young men were unusually indolent that every one of them felt it necessary to ride.

It was a very jolly dinner, and the young women carried off their new attire very well. It gave them a feeling of freedom and independence, and they said it must be the clothes that made men have always such gay times at their dinners. If the girls did not look as if the bifurcated garments were the clothes they were born to adorn no one really capable to judge knew it, for it was strictly a "ladies' stag," and not a man was allowed in the house.

Covers were laid for twenty guests, not all of them appearing as "perfect gentlemen."

Among the guests were Miss Lucille Bunzl, Miss Grace Ellinger, Miss Haas, Miss Marion Hoffman, Miss Loeb, Miss Fanny Wiener, and Mrs. Bernard Gimbel.

SUES FOR BIG OIL TRACT.

Government Seeks to Recover Lands Valued at Millions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A suit that will test the title of hundreds of thousands of acres of oil lands in the West, with values running into millions, will be filed in Los Angeles, Cal., by the Federal Government in a few days. Assistant Attorney General Knaebel to-day instructed United States Attorney McCormick in Los Angeles to begin proceedings against all the claimants to 160 acres of oil lands in Southern California, said to be worth $5,000 an acre. Other suits will follow, all testing the legality of the extensive oil land withdrawal made by President Taft Sept. 27, 1909. When questions were raised as to the President's power to make the withdrawal, Congress gave him specific authority and he again withdrew the lands on July 2, 1910. Between the first and second withdrawals, however, many claims were filed for the lands under the mineral law. The Federal authorities hold that the first withdrawal, as well as the second, was legal, and that the title to those tracts is lodged in the Government.

The Government will seek recoveries for all the oil said to have been withdrawn. The Interior Department has refused to grant patents on any of the lands. There are many conflicting claims. An agreement is said to have been made to settle the claims by which the Maricopa Northern Oil Company, National Pacific Oil Company, Midway Northern Oil Company and Consolidated Midway Oil Company obtained possession of the whole tract.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. "GRIPPING PLAY WELL ACTED."—Herald. THE SPY The London, Paris and New York Success From Klaw & Erlanger's "La Flamme." "Powerful Emotional Drama."—Journal.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Mats. To-day 2:15. LAURA HOPE CREWS and H. B. WARNER and Brilliant Cast in "Blackbirds"

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. "A THRILL A MINUTE."—JOURNAL. The Conspiracy

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. Last Time To-night The Yellow Jacket

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES MRS. FISKE in THE HIGH ROAD. TUES., JAN. 21st. Seats Selling. The Poor Little Rich Girl

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. TO-NIGHT 16TH TIME KELLERD as HAMLET

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES EVA FRANZ LEHAR'S NEW OPERETTA.

NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. Two Weeks Only GALA FAREWELL CHRISTIE MacDONALD IN THE NATION WIDE SUCCESS THE SPRING MAID Original New York Cast and Chorus.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c-$1.50. TO-NIGHT 147TH PERFORMANCE. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. The Last Word in Musical Comedy, OH! OH! DELPHINE

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY. "STOPTHIEF" A Farce by CARLYLE MOORE.

Globe Matinee To-day 2:30. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL MONDAYS, JAN. 20, 27 & FEB. 3, AT 4:30. BEATRICE HERFORD in her Original Monologues.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE 8th Av. & 62d St. Is the Most Tremendous Success in The History of the Whole World. Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. To-day&Wed.2 on the minute.

TO-DAY 10:45 A.M. & 3:30 P.M. RACKETTY PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 6460 Col. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.

TO-NIGHT LITTLE Th-atre, 240 W. 44th. TO-DAY. Rutherford & Son THE CHILDREN'S FAIRY PLAY. This morning at 11. Snow White

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. 1st. Brant 46. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

PARK THEATRE 59th Street-Columbus Circle. SOCIETY'S MOVIE THEATRE FIRST RUN PHOTO PLAYS DE LUXE NOON TO 11 P. M. DAILY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE To-day at 2—Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jora, Goritz, Reiss, Didur, Cond., Hertz. To-night at 8—Spl. Per'ce Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Fremstad, Bori; Macnez, Gilly, Didur, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola, Cond., Polacco. Sun. Evg. Concert 500. to $1.50. Destinn, Martin, Van Baerentzen, pianiste. Ent. Orch. Next Mon. at 7:30—Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Siesak, Well, Reiss, Goritz, Griswold, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz. Wed. at 8—Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola, Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. Extra Mat. at 2—Magic Flute. Hempel, Destinn, Alten; Siesak, Lankow, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Conductor, Hertz. Thurs. at 7:45—Tristan. Fremstad, Homer; Burrian, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini Fri. at 8:15—Barbiere di Siviglia. Hempel; Macnez, Amato, Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Con., Sturani Sat. at 2—Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR. Brooklyn Academy of Music TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AFT., AT 3:15. Soloist TINA LERNER PIANIST

LUDWIG HESS Soloists Ensemble of America. 17 vocal, 3 instrumental artists. Beethoven, Brahms, Modern and Folk Songs. NEW AEOLIAN HALL. TICKETS NOW ON Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 21, at 8:15. SALE AT HALL.

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Jan. 20, 8 P. M. ETTOR—GIOVANNITTI. Max Hayes, Rose Pastor Stokes, and others will speak on INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. Seats 25c. to 75c. Auspices Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 105 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 4996.

Belasco Theatre. Tmw. (Sun.) Ev. at 8:30. CLARA AND DAVID MANNES. SECOND SONATA RECITAL BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME. Tickets $2.50, $1 & 75 cts., Haensel & Jones, 27 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 6427.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 20, at 3. LEGINSKA Pianist. Her First N. Y. Recital. 50c. to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

FIRST MAX PAUER RECITAL. Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 21, at 3. Tickets at Hall, 50c. to $2.00. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan. 22, at 3. Song Recital CARL HUNTER. Seats 50c to $1.50 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Sund.) Aft. at 3. The Great Welsh Tenor EVAN WILLIAMS. Seats 50c. to $1.50 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av. Twice Daily, Inc. Sunday, 2:30 P. M. & 8:30 P. M. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. IN KINEMACOLOR

OPERA TICKETS. SEATS FOR TO-NIGHT AND ALL OPERAS. Kaiser of Ticket Office, opp. Met. O. H. B'way & 39 St. Phone 3960-3850 Bryant.

OPERA TICKETS Tel. 3936-7 Gr'l'y. Choice seats for all theatres and operas. Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St.

COLUMBIA GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY. Burlesque To-day & 47th. Mat. To-day. Prices 10-15-25c.

LOEW'S AV. B Ave. B & 9th St. Opens To-Night. Seats Reserved for opening night only. Now selling.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Matinee, GROSSTADTLUFT. To-night, Benoit-Charlotten, in MEIN FREUND FRITZ.

HIPPODROME. 6 Av., 43d-44th. D'ly Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. UNDER MANY FLAGS. Scintillating Series of, New Spectacles. To-morrow Night—Special Popular Concert. Madame BUTT, Kennerley Rumford, CLARA Mannel Klein & Orchestra.